The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 26. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

420 COWS TESTED

Interesting Table For All Of Cur Local Dairymen

SHOULD STICK TO THE COW

Four months testing has been completed in the Middletown Cow Testing Association Over 420 cows have been tested for the month ending June 15th. Ten cows were sold to the butcher being unprofitable, making a total of twenty-two cows for the four months. The members of the Association are showing more interest in the individual records of the cows as the year progresses. Two registered bulls of good breeding were bought last month to replace grade sires, two new cows were also bought.

Cows are showing the effect of being turned out on grass too soon and pasture s very short so I believe it would be profitable to feed some grain during July and August about three to eight pounds daily depending on the flow of milk.

With the high prices paid for beef and the scarcity of cow feed few farmers are selling off good producing dairy animals for beef which is a detriment to the dairy business and a detriment to the country at large.

Stick to the cow. The farmer that sticks to the cow will be in a better position to make a profit than the farmer who makes temporary changes. A balanced agriculture is always more profitable than the over production of one's products.

We all know that we are not receiving enough for our milk in comparison with other commodities. Grain has increased 50 to 100 per cent. so have other articles used at home while milk has only increased 15 to 20 per cent.

Milk is bound to increase in price with other commodities when the people in towns and cities realize the cheap value of milk as a food. Milk at fifteen cents a quart is cheaper as a food than all kinds of meats, eggs and other articles used at home. The farmer will get more for his milk when the cost of handling it will be reduced. The National Dairy Council is spending ten thousand dollars a year advertising milk and its products and that will help to educate the people, the value of milk as a food, and therefore increase the consumption of milk and its products.

The following table gives the names and records of the cows in the Association which have produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat or 1000 pounds of milk during the period of 30 days ending June 15th, 1917.

OWNER OF COW.	NAME OF COW.	BREED OF COW.	AGE (YEARS).	WHEN FRESH.	POUNDS MILK.	PER CENT OF FAT.	POUNDS BUTTERFAT.
Fred Ginn	Rosalie	g. g.	5	April 12	1014	4.1	41.5
Earl Shahan	Crocket	g. h.	5	June 3	936	5	46.8
H. A. Batton	No. 1	g. h.	4	Jan. 30	1134	3.4	38.5
H. A. Simmons	Brindle	g. g.	4	May 29	1179	4.5	50.6
W. Golt	Pleasanton	g. h.		April 14	1230	2.9	35.6
Geo. Townsend	Pete	g. h.	4	June 5	1050	3.6	37.8
N. J. Williams	No. 3	g. h.	3	Feb. 1	1019	3.5	35.6
W. Golt	Gerral	g. h.	7	Jan. 15	1044	3.3	34.4
James Tyler	Mom	g. h.		April 30	1066	2.8	29.8
H. A. Batten	No 5	g. g.		Mar. 25	1050	3.3	34.6
Millard Golt	Bobby	g. g.	8	May 27	1590	4.6	73.1
H. A. Batten	No. 8	g. g.	6	April 10	1146	4	45.8
	g. h.	Meaning grade Holstein					
	g. g.	" Guernsey					

Reynolds—Spry Wedding

Mr and Mrs. William L. Spry, of this town, announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Edith G. Spry to Mr. Laurence G. Reynolds, a prominent fruit broker and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds, of Bridgeville, on last Saturday evening at the M. E. Parsonage of that town.

The bride for the past two years has been employed by the Diamond State Telephone Co., as chief operator of the Bridgeville office, and during that time has made many friends in that community. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will reside in Bridgeville.

RED CROSS WORK AT ODESSA

The following have recently become members of the Red Cross: Mary Craig, Hilda Craig, Mrs. Harry Woodkeeper, Clark Coppage Mary R. Ely, Charles Dukes, Edward Pleasanton, George Hartup, Helen Sparks, Mrs. Harry Lightcap, Mrs. Edwin Appleton.

Miss Elizabeth Jefferson, extension worker of the Women's College, gave a very interesting lecture recently in the Town Hall on canning. Beets and peas were canned and plans were made for monthly lectures and demonstrations. Government bulletins on the canning of fruits and vegetables were distributed

So many workers are volunteering their services that it has become necessary to place more cutting tables in the work room in the Town Hall. A register has been placed near the door and a record of attendance is kept. New members who so desire are taught to knit. A large amount of sewing is being done, the greatest need at present is said to be for pajamas, sheets, pillow cases, and towels have been made.

Odessa responded splendidly to the call of the past week, its contribution to the $100,000,000 fund being over $800. The teams with respective amounts collected were: A. P. Corbit, captain, James I Shallcross, Jr., Clarence Pool, $291 25; F. B. Watkins, captain, Helen Kumpel, Mrs. F. B. Watkins, Rev. H. C. Shipley, $290.70; William F. Elliott, captain, Clifton Severson, Mrs. George Whittock, Mrs. Harry Woodkeeper, $174.75.

Odessa Red Cross proceeds of its Strawberry festival were $50. The total proceeds amounted to $806.60.

In the M. E Church Sunday morning, the Rev. H. C. Shipley delivered a very impressive sermon on the work and needs of the Red Cross. A large number of members of the local organization attended.

DON'T BE A SLACKER

Delaware's regiment is far short of its full quota. For many reasons it is desired that all the Delaware volunteers shall be in their own regiment. Otherwise, no matter how much they distinguish themselves their own state will get no credit for it!

Lt. Ramsey is disappointed at the poor showing made by the young men. Go see him and let him talk to you in his polite but earnest way. He will show you your duty to yourself and your country.

The women of Middletown and vicinity, and its business men, in town and country, and the Boy Scouts—all, have made superb records in the purchases of Liberty Bonds and in Red Cross collections, while the women for weeks have been working like beavers making war supplies.

Shall it be said that the young men of the town and country by proving themselves slackers are the only ones refusing to do their duty to their country? For shame!

Young men of Middletown your country calls, so come out like men and enroll to protect the world's noblest flag—the Star Spangled Banner!

Add your name to the town's Honor Roll: Here it is Captain Rupert Burstan, U. S. Marines; Burton M. Hall, enlisted in the navy; John J. Hoffecker, enlisted in the army. Shall this noble roster ignobly end here!

OBITUARY

C. P. GEARS

Cyrus P. Gears, aged 62, of Odessa, died in St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia, last Friday, after a lingering illness. He was taken from his home in Odessa to the hospital in Philadelphia two weeks ago, but all efforts to prolong his life were unavailing. Mr. Gears was one of Middletown's best known residents in years past, he conducting a blacksmith and wheelwright business here. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Annie Armstrong, and one son, Clarence W. Gears. Funeral services were held last Monday with requiem mass at St. Joseph's R. C. Church, this town. His remains were taken to Smyrna and interred in Odd Fellows' cemetery.

A. E. CROW

Andrew E. Crow, aged 75 years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, M. H. Elliott, near Wilmington, Wednesday morning. Mr. Crow was a frequent visitor to our town in years past, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Emerson. He was a member of Eureka lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Wilmington, and the local lodge here will have charge of the funeral here to-day. The remains will be brought to Middletown by automobile, arriving about 10.30 a. m., and interment will be in the M. E. cemetery.

To Succeed Dr. Wagner

Professor A. R. Spaid, formerly superintendent of schools of New Castle county, who recently received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, New York, as well as a superintendent's certificate from the teachers' college of the same university, has been appointed State Commissioner of Education to succeed Dr. Charles A. Wagner resigned.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. J. Z Crossland was in Wilmington Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Price visited relatives in Smyrna several days this week.

Miss Jennie W. Frame, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. M. D. Wilson and family.

Mrs. J H. Emerson is entertaining her sister Mrs. Mary V. Appleton, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Middleton, of Georgetown, were in town visiting friends Tuesday.

Miss Ada Scott and Misses Maude and Blanche Deakyne are attending the summer school at Newark

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Bragdon and daughter, of Wilmington, are visitors of their parents here.

Miss Estelle Beasten, of Wilmington, was entertained over Saturday and Sunday by the Misses Deakyne.

Mr. Carl Price, of near Elkton, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John B. Price.

Mrs. John Dore, of Dover, is spending several weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Pinder.

Mr. Theodore Craddock and friend, of Philadelphia, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kates.

Miss Mabel Derrickson, of New York City, is visiting her mother Mrs. George Derrickson this week.

Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Lewis will leave on Monday for Atlantic City, N. J., where they will spend a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Pyle were guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Otwell, of Seaford, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence George and little son, of Chester, Pa., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. George, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H W. Pharo have had for recent guests their daughter, Mrs. E. Willits Pharo and son, of Camden, New Jersey.

Miss Iva Detriek having finished her season in Fogel & Burstan's Millinery Dept. left for her home in Stroudsburg, Pa., Monday morning.

Mr. John Moody Rothwell. one of Middletown's aged residents, is critically ill at his home on Cass street. Mr. Rothwell is 82 years of age

Mrs. J. K. Valliant and little son, of Saulsbury, Md., are visiting her mother Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard. Mr. Valliant spent Sunday with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey have had for visitors this week, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. Albert M. Massey and son Emlin, of Wilmington, Mr Thomas P. Scott, of Lewes, and Miss Catherine Alexander, of Elkton.

Mrs. Mary Hampton and son Walter, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr and Mrs. Garrett S. Othoson. Mrs. Othoson accompanied Mrs. Hampton home where she will spend sometime.

Miss Anna E. Wilson visited relatives and friends in Philadelphia several days last week; also attended her cousin's graduation at the West Philadelphia High School on Friday. The class consisting of one hundred and forty-five girls.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, July 1, 1917.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Bible class led by the Pastor.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel. Preaching by the Rev. F. H. Moore.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Little Things that Make or Mar." Song of Sol 2:15; Prov. 22:11. Consecration meeting.

7.30 P. M. Evening service, lasting thirty minutes. This short, but not informal service, will be held on the Sun day evenings in July. They have been well attended in past years, and let us maintain a good attendance during this summer.

Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting.

Bethesda Church Notes

Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M., led by Brother, Clarence P. Weber.

10.30 A. M. Address by George W. Crabbe, Supt. of Maryland and Delaware Anti-Saloon League.

Sunday School at 11.45. Evening Service from 7.45 to 8.30. Address by the Pastor.

Next Wednesday being July 4th, the regular prayer meeting service will combine with the class meeting, both services being held on Tuesday evening next at 7.45 o'clock.

Read Fogel & Burstan's Hot Weather "ad!"

Notice

After this date, the collection and delivery of laundry packages will be discontinued. This change is brought about by a very material cut in our commissions by the Laundry for which we have the agency.

E. S. JONES.

PLEASING BOY SCOUT ADDRESS

Sunday last, Rev. P. L. Donaghay in place of his usual morning sermon, introduced Mr. Greenhawk, of Wilmington, Head Scout Master for Delaware, who gave a pleasing resume of the history of that useful organization already noted for its services and daily getting new renown for its labors in the nation's war.

Mr. Greenhawk said that the famous English officer, Lt. General Baden Powell, had discovered in the Boer war the usefulness of boys as messengers etc., and that after his return to England he there organized the movement now known all over the world as the "Boy Scouts," numbering over a million members.

The speaker said a Mr. Joyce introduced the Boy Scouts to the United States, borrowing Gen. Baden Powell's ideas.

High authorities dispute this English origin of the Boy Scouts, tracing it to widely separated sources, many of the originators of these various ideas being Americans.

Be that as it may there are 285,000 Boy Scouts now in this country, and they are doing noble work in many ways not to speak of getting a world of benefit therefrom themselves.

Thus the speaker told how they secured $20,000,000 of Liberty Bond subscriptions. Of this amount $50,000 worth were secured in Wilmington and $6000 worth in Middletown by our town boys.

Mr. Greenhawk paid the Middletown Boy Scouts the high compliment of saying that they had gotten the largest per capita amount of all the Boy Scouts in Delaware!

The Scribe takes great pleasure in adding to the luster of this big achievement by informing his readers that these industrious, earnest lads did their record-beating work in one day, they not having had the chance until the last day and that after many citizens had already bought their bonds.

The speaker wishes to inform the farmers that they will be able to get Boy Scout help in the harvesting of their crops by applying to the State Boy Scout's Encampment shortly to be opened near Middletown.

The speaker paid a just compliment to the Rev. Donaghay for his interest and zeal as Scout Master of the Boy Scouts in Middletown.

The Scouts in their new khaki uniforms look handsome enough and their marching shows more military dash and accuracy. That our boys will continue to give a good account of themselves no one doubts. The Transcript wishes they may get still more fame in the coming encampment. Hard work and much of it is the only recipe.

Mr. Greenhawk said Mr. W. J. Bryan just come from the war front in France, narrated to him a brutal illustration of German perfidy that recently occurred there.

An English officer in a charge came across a wounded German officer lying on the ground, and stopping propped his head up and otherwise make him more comfortable, intending later to take him up. As the humane officer went forward on the charge the ungrateful cur of a German drew his revolver and shot his benefactor in the back of the head killing him! Here's a sample of "Kultur" chivalry for you!

ENTERTAINED FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. James Lippincott entertained on Wednesday evening a number of friends in honor of the recent marriage of their daughter, Reba Helen, to Mr. Ray W. Griffenberg, of Wilmington. The house was beautifully decorated in crepe paper and roses, the colors being pink and white.

The evening was pleasantly passed in vocal and instrumental music. At a late hour the guests were invited to the dining room, where refreshments were served. The bride was the recepient of many beautiful gifts. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Griffenberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Royden Caulk, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Reynolds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Reynolds, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Otho Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. William Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Neff, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Daniels, Mrs. David Staats, Mrs. Charles Feinour, Mr. William Foard and Mrs. Henderson, Misses Edna Brynes, Maryland Porter, Ruth Reynolds, Mabel Russel, Lily Smith, Bessie Powell, Helen Moore, Anita Marwel, Ethel Fennemore, Grace and Elsie Daniels, Messrs. Harry Daniels, Earl Bradley, Carl Staats, Oakley Banning, William Smith, Edward Bratton, Wilbur Waters, William Watson, John and Charles Beith.

They Want Recruits

Recruiting Officers have gotten permission to make a short talk during the moving picture performance in the Opera House on Saturday evening, at eight thirty o'clock. There will also be a public meeting in the square about nine thirty. Some able speakers will accompany the recruiting officers and make appeals to the young men of this section to enlist.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Fine weather.

Big fruit crop expected.

Fourth of July next stop.

Plowshares doing their share.

Green grass growing all around.

Summer has arrived in all her glory.

A walk in the open is worth two in the house.

Grapevines are unusually full this year, and there is a promise of a large crop.

The Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U. will hold its next meeting at Miss Winnie Golt's, on Thursday afternoon July 5th, 1917. The entertainment committee will please furnish suitable patriotic music and recitations.

Misses Grace and Clara Braly gave a dance on Monday evening in honor of their guests, Miss Margaret Cochran, of East Orange, N. J , and Miss Esther Wilson, of Georgetown, Md. About sixteen were present.

John Heldmyer, Jr., Real Estate Broker, North Broad street, has sold his farm, the other side of Odessa to T Carlton Price, of Fair Hill, Md. Mr. Price has bought it for a home. Mr. Heldmyer has also bought from Mr. Price his 116 acre farm at Fair Hill, Md. Prices private.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post-office for the week ending June 23rd, 1917: Mrs. Elsie Osten, Miss Alice White, Nays Meyers.

CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICES

Children's day services were held in Drawyers' Presbyterian Church, Odessa, last Sunday, and were considered by many to be the best that have been held for several years. The church was filled and a goodly number of out-of-town people were present. The program follows:

FEED MY LAMBS

Opening song, Welcome Children's day.
Prayer, Lord's prayer.
Responsive reading.
Song and Chorus.
Solo, Mrs. Pleasanton.
Recitation, Charles Thornton.
Singing by School, "Wonderful are His Mercies."
Recitation, Agnes Ennis.
Recitation, Elizabeth Phillips.
Song by Class of girls.
Recitation, Harry Peckard.
Recitation, Edna Thornton.
Recitation, Lola Thornton.
Recitation, Robert Plummer.
Duet, Mrs. Smith and Miss Oka Wallace.
Recitation, Charles and Andrew Wiest.
Song by Choir, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."
Recitation, Margaret Manlove.
Recitation, Wilmer Andress.
Duet, Gladys Muhlberger and Sarah McClain.
Recitation, Mildred Philips.
Recitation, Sarah McClain.
Song by Choir, "Awake, Awake."
Recitation, Bertha Fitzgerald.
Song by School, Teach Us to Pray.
Recitation, Elizabeth Heller.
Recitation, Mary Webb.
Singing by Choir, "Crown Him."
Recitation, Class of girls.
Recitation, Alice Reynolds.
Singing, Elizabeth Heller.
Address, Mr. J. F. Deakyne of Middletown.
Solo, Mrs. Pleasanton.
Remarks, Singing by School and offering.
Flag Recitation, William Phillips.
Benediction.

Gave Delightful Lawn Party

Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Vaughan gave a delightful lawn party at the Nowland farm near town, for their little son, Henry Nowland Vaughan. The children had a fine time during the afternoon with games, swings, etc. The ice cream and cake were served on tables on the lawn and the feast was, as usual, about the best part of the party to the small folks. Master Vaughan's guests were Billy and Fred Shallcross, Virginia and Henry Brady, Fred and Betty Pool, Everett Walls, Sewell and Franklin Biggs, Malcolm Cochran, Charles Stewart, Emma Beale, Warren and Reed Combs, John Pool, Jack and Adelaide Green, Lucy and Richard Green, Elizabeth and Esther Shallcross, Francis Moore, John Spicer, Walter, Catherine and Joseph Beasten, Elizabeth Clayton, Eunice Horsey, Percy, Edwin and Charlotte Donaghay, Everett Lewis, Henry Chamberlaine, Henry, Buster and Catherine Townsend.

WHO IS IT?

Some one with an ax to grind has been spreading the report that I am to leave Middletown. This is utterly false. I have been too well patronized by the good citizens of this town to even think of such a thing.

M. BERG.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

Below is another paper read at the recent "Baby Campaign" by Miss Elizabeth Whitten, of Wilmington, nurse-in-charge of the Delaware State Tuberculosis Commission of New Castle County.

The isolation of the germ by Dr. Koch in 1882 and a study of the germ threw light on the subject, and the knowledge that tuberculosis was not inherited, but was transmissable and if the patient's condition was recognized, in time the patient had a good chance for recovery. Dr. Trudea, who was a tuberculosis specialist, opened the first cottage sanitorium at Saranc, in 1885. Soon afterwards anti-tuberculosis societies came into existance. Pennsylvania had the honor to establish the first one 1892 and Delaware the first state to sell the Red Cross Christmas seals in this country.

Dr. Haman, of Phipps, Baltimore, tells us that ninety per cent. of all persons have been infected by tuberculosis and that few children at twelve years of age have escaped infection. The reason why every one does not succomb is that the resitive power is such that he has been able to throw off the disease. How to avoid infection and strengthen the resitive power in both well and sick is the problem of the tuberculosis movement. There are various forms of tuberculosis, the most common bone and pulmonary.

MODE OF INFECTION

By means of milk from tuberculosis cattle, from house infection and by direct contact with the patient. The length of time one has been exposed to infection and the vitality of the one exposed, are very important factors.

The National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis suggests the following standard for diagnosis of tuberculosis in children.

1. Exposure (especially if prolonged).
2. Delayed convalesence from illness.
3. Malnurition.
4. Underweight for height or loss of weight.
5. Cough.
6. Expectoration.
7. Rise of temperature.
8. Rapid pulse.
9. Hemorrhage.
10. Pain.
11. Pleursy.
12. Dyspnea.
13. Night sweats.
14. Digestive disturbance.
15. Ear discharge.

One of the most important factors in preventing the child from becoming tubercular and in caring for the child all ready infected is the open air school and open window room. The open window room has nearly all the advantages of the open air school, while fresh air is very important, without proper supervision, food, and rest, children fail to improve. The results of these schools have proved to the public that fresh air is as good for the well child as for the sick child, and we look forward to the time when all children will be taught in open window rooms.

Dr. Roche, of the Bache School, Philadelphia, made a study of children taught in the ordinary school room and those taught in the open window room, with the results all in favor of the open window room. Children attend school five hours a day, often in unventilated dusty rooms, and the tasks demanded of them are hard enough for the well child, and almost impossible for the delicate child. Tuberculosis is often a chronic disease and only a few cases are under supervision. When the patient comes to the dispensary he is often far advanced with tuberculosis. The tuberculosis patient is often very careless and selfish, and takes no precautions to keep from infecting others. In sanitoriums it takes constant supervision, and for the advanced case at home it is very difficult to have them carry out instructions. It is said that every advanced case infects at least two others during their infectious stage. The tuberculosis expert tells us that the child is the beginning and the end of the tuberculosis problem and by teaching the children the facts of the disease will do more to cut down the number of cases in the next generation, than any other factor.

The prevention of disease should be taught not only of tuberculosis, but all cuminable diseases.

Mothers should see that their children are taught to breathe properly, wear suitable clothing, and eat nourishing food and have plenty of fresh air, day and night.

Tuberculosis is a social as well as a medical problem and for its solution it must depend on public education which will include state and local boards of health, the physician and the public beside the facts of the disease should be included housing, sanitation and personal hygiene.

ELIZABETH WHITTEN.

New Auto Hearse

Mr. William J. Wilson received on Tuesday last his new automobile hearse which he will use in the future in his undertaking business. The new auto hearse is up to-date in every respect and will doubtless prove to be a great convenience to Mr. Wilson in his large and constantly growing undertaking business.

FINE COMMENCEMENT

Hon. Josiah Marvel Delivered an Eloquent Address

BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE

The Middletown High School held its Commencement exercises Friday evening in the New Century Club rooms before a full house of about 500 interested auditors.

The stage was handsomely decorated for the occasion. In the rear a large flag was horizontally hung, while above it a bright, new banner showed beautifully the Nation's colors. At either corner in the front were two bouquets of the flags of France, England and Italy surmounted by a pair of Star Spangled Banners in each case.

Before the footlights was a band of evergreen intermingled with rosy ropes of Virginia Rambler roses to whose floral beauty three magnificent bunches of white lilies added their own.

The Class triangle of green and white and streamers of those colors were suspended above the stage, the flags bearing the letters "M. H. S." and "17."

After Pool's orchestra had rendered a tuneful selection, the Rev. J. W. Jones made the Invocation. Then came a well sung chorus by the students, "Merry June." In the absence of Mr. M. B. Burris, because of illness, Mr. Fred Brady presented the diplomas to the graduates, Miss Naomi Morgan, Shelly Myers, Allen Johnson, Samuel Berkman, Jefferson Pool.

A mixed quartette, "Carry me Back to old Virginny," was finely rendered by Misses Helen McWhorter and Florence Kohl, and Messrs. William Myers, Jefferson Pool. Next came one of the finest addresses ever delivered before the Middletown public, that of Hon. Josiah Marvel.

The speaker refrained from indulging in the usual "advice to the graduates" and the customary literary pyrotechnics, giving instead a thoughtful, patriotic address upon the momentous war issues which the country is now facing.

Mr. Marvel gave a very instructive history of Germany's infamous assault upon the world's liberties explaining the baleful meaning of its haughty motto, "Deutschland Uber Alles," "Germany Over All" as a plain declaration of her purpose to acquire universal domination—to put all the nations of the earth under Germany's feet.

His stirring utterances were often greeted, with hearty applause. He told the now well-known story of the poor but patriotic old mother in Milford, over 80 years of age, who begged to be put on a working Committee and when the funds were being collected and having no money to give, tearfully offered her old wedding ring.

Attorney Richards, of Wilmington, started a fund to redeem the old lady's ring (himself giving $50), which has grown to $3500. The sum will be presented to the Red Cross fund in her name and honor. The pathetic incident was graphically told by the speaker. Rev. F. H Moore dismissed the audience with the benediction.

MACKEY—McCOY WEDDING

Miss Mary Rebecca McCoy, of Cecilton, Md., and Mr. Harvey Hollan Mackey were united in marriage at the home of the bride in that place Wednesday, June 20, at high noon, by the Rev. John Lank Prettyman, pastor of Zion M. E. Church, Cecilton.

The house had been previously decorated for the occasion with asparagus fern and roses, a beautiful bower in which was a floral altar arranged in the far corner of the family living-room. As Miss Frances G. Griffieth rendered the march from Lohengrin, the bride, beautifully attired in her going away costume of blue taffeta silk with black Milan hat and white kid gloves, and carrying a bouquet of Bride roses, entered the room on the arm of her brother, Mr. James P McCoy, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Clinton Mackey, of New York.

The only guests were the members of the immediate families and a few close friends of the bride. A wedding luncheon was served immediately after the ceremony, following which the bride and groom made their adieus midst the old-fashioned shower of good wishes and lucky omens and left for Atlantic City, where they began their honeymoon. On their return they will reside at Blake, Md. The groom is a prominent business man of Cecil County, Md., being senior partner of the George W. Biles Co., Inc.

Base Ball Notes

IRON HILL, 0; MIDDLETOWN, 9.

The locals redeemed themselves on Saturday from their crushing defeat on the Saturday previous at the hands of the Tremont Club. While the Iron Hill boys are good players, they were compelled to play entirely on the defensive, but were sent home without a hit or run, only one man reaching first base. The score by innings:

Iron Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middletown	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	x	9

TWO GAMES ON THE FOURTH

On Wednesday next—July 4th, the attraction at Academy Park will be the fast Madeley Club, of Wilmington, when two games will be played, 10.00 A. M and 2.45 P. M.

1—Striking close-up view of the St. Chamond tank, latest of the French traveling fortresses, which has revolving turrets. 2—Capt. Geoffrey Harper Bonnell, an American member of the Royal British flying corps, who brought to death Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, and is now in America helping recruit Britons. 3—Sentries in the Alps on the Swiss border. 4—New photograph of King Alfonso of Spain and his staff at military maneuvers; internal disorders threaten the king's throne.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Government Is Now Going After the Food, Munition and Fuel Pirates.

CONTROL BILL IN CONGRESS

Other Agencies Attacking the Profiteers—Plans Pushed for Huge American Air Army—Russia Determined to Continue the War Against German Absolutism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Uncle Sam last week began paying more special attention to the pirates that infest the land—the food pirates, the munition pirates, the fuel pirates and all the obnoxious brood of profiteers whose greed for money obliterates their patriotism, if they ever had any of the latter quality. The warfare against these men and corporations is being carried on in the way of judicial investigations that will result in indictments and in proposed legislation by congress. The latter, of course, is the administration food control bill, which the president has been urging toward passage with the forceful assistance of Herbert C. Hoover. Mr. Hoover told a bunch of senators on Tuesday why the measure should be passed, and answered all the objections of its opponents, headed by Vardaman, Gore and Reed.

In the house on Thursday Representatives Madden and Cannon of Illinois made an attempt to have cotton included among the articles to be put under control, but the Southern Democrats rushed to the rescue of the cotton planter and defeated the plan. The majority also voted down a proposition by Haugen of Iowa to include clothing, shoes and implements in the measure. The opposition to the bill in the house was weaker than in the senate. Senator Sherman of Illinois fiercely attacked the measure as one designed to favor the city dweller and union labor and to injure the farmer, and he took the opportunity to say some very severe things about the administration, asserting it had been asleep for two years and now had waked up into hysteria.

Daniels Jolts the Extortionists.

Secretary Daniels became weary of the extortions of the fuel magnates, and on Monday announced that the coal and oil the navy needed would be taken by the government and paid for at prices to be fixed by the government.. Producers of steel found themselves facing the prospect of the same action.

Organized labor also took a hand in the fight on the food extortionists and notified the administration, through the American Federation of Labor, that unless the prices of the necessities of life are brought down to reasonable figures, there probably will be an epidemic of strikes, possibly even a national tie-up in many industries.

The federal trade commission announced it was ready to begin its investigation of food conditions on July 1; the information obtained will be turned over to the food administrator and the department of justice.

Why should not the press of the country print prominently the names of the despicable creatures who are taking advantage of the nation's needs? Decent motives being lacking, fear of the public wrath might operate to induce them to cease their nefarious work.

Planning Great Air Army.

More and more the government is becoming convinced that America's first big play in the war must be in the air, and the plans for speedily sending many thousands of airplanes and aviators to the front from this country are being pushed with vigor. Congress is asked to make an aeronautic appropriation of $600,000,000 to start with, and already hundreds of young men are being selected for the work and put into training. For a long time Admiral Peary has been urging the building up of a powerful air service for our army and navy, and Brigadier General Squier has done all an active officer is permitted to do to forward such a plan, and now the government realizes that an immense fleet of airplanes is the quickest effective aid it can give to its allies in Europe.

The aviation bill contemplates the establishment of 24 training camps and instruction in many technical schools; the construction of about 2,000 planes a month at the end of six months, with the number constantly increasing until it reaches 5,000 a month; the building at first mainly of training and observation machines and later of larger number of battle planes.

To fill up the ranks of the regular army, President Wilson issued a call for 70,000 volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty years. Throughout the army the recruiting officers especially emphasized the fact that men who registered are welcome as volunteers and will have some advantages over those who wait to be drafted.

Registration slackers began getting what is coming to them last week. Their days of grace having expired, they were arrested wherever found and chucked into jail. Several of them already have been given prison sentences. Though the number of arrests may seem large, it really is insignificant when compared with the total registration.

War department officials seem to be having a hard time settling on the plans for the training camps for the National army. Over and over again the specifications are changed, and not much headway is being made. Instead of leaving the details to the regular army officers, who are experts in that line, the council of national defense has taken a hand and put "experts" of its own choosing in charge of various parts of the work, and the result so far has been confusion and delay. The council has been doing great work in many ways, but this looks like a case of too many cooks. The whole matter of getting the conscriptive army and the National Guard into training only emphasizes the wisdom of a universal service policy and law.

Submarines Very Active.

Germany's submarines put in another busy week, many reports of the sinking of allied and neutral vessels coming in. Among the ships sent down was the American oil tank steamship John D. Archbold, five of whose crew were lost. The vessel was armed and carried a gun crew from an American warship, but the gunners had not been supplied with range finders by the navy department.

Vice Admiral Sims, during the temporary absence of the British commander in chief, was appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters, where the U-boats find most of their victims. The giving of this great responsibility to the American admiral shows the confidence the allies have in his ability and wisdom.

Two feats of the American destroyers in British waters were told during the week. One of these vessels came upon a submarine and promptly rammed it, probably sending it to the bottom. Two others, responding to wireless calls, rescued 80 survivors of two British ships that were torpedoed 100 miles away, the farthest point west in the Atlantic the U-boats have operated since the ruthless campaign began.

There was violent fighting in France throughout the week, but neither side made important gains. The Germans won first-line trenches from the British east of Monchy-le-Prieux and from the French east of Vauxaillon, but later were driven back again with heavy losses. The Canadian troops captured some positions in front of Lens, paving the way for a drive on that center of the coal fields.

Toward the end of the week the Germans yielded to the heavy pressure of the British in the territory dominated by the Messines ridge and abandoned the ground they had held on the western side of the bend of the Lys river, between Warneton and Armentieres.

Another German Fiasco.

Germany's clumsy diplomacy came to grief again in the developments following the attempt of Robert Grimm, Socialist, to induce Russia to conclude a separate peace. When the intrigue was exposed, Grimm was driven from Russia, and last week Dr. Arthur Hoffman, a member of the Swiss federal council, who had a prominent part in the plot, resigned his office. The disclosures led to an excited mass meeting of protest and a pro-ally demonstration in Geneva. Grimm was denounced for trying to push Switzerland into the war for the purpose of serving Germany, and the crowds stoned the residences of pro-Germans.

Elihu Root and his colleagues spent the week getting acquainted with the true state of affairs in Russia, and were assured by the government officials that nothing would be concealed from them. Commander in Chief Brussiloff sent to General Robertson Wednesday a telegram assuring him that, "In honor bound, free Russia's armies will not fail to do their duty."

Boris Bakhmetieff, special Russian envoy, and his colleagues arrived in Washington and almost immediately gave out a statement of the program of the provisional government. This includes the absolute rejection of all thought of a separate peace and the achievement of universal peace without annexations or contributions and presuming no dominion over other nations. The provisional government will take preparatory steps for an agreement with its allies founded on its declaration of March 27, and its chief aim is stated to be to fortify the Democratic foundations of the army and organize and consolidate the army's fighting power for its defensive as well as offensive purposes.

In Petrograd the all-Russian congress of workmen and soldiers unanimously resolved upon an immediate offensive, and the same sentiment was expressed in a manifesto issued by the military union of woman volunteers, which said "the workers are appealing for an unrelenting struggle against an enemy who is moved solely by imperialistic and slaving tendencies."

The provisional government has begun proceedings for the severe punishment of various high officials of the old regime, who are accused of breaches of the laws of the empire. Several former cabinet members and army commanders, including Protopopoff and General Rennenkampf, have been indicted.

Crisis in Austria-Hungary.

Not much news was allowed to come out of Austria-Hungary, but what did emerge indicates that the situation there becomes more critical daily. The Poles of the dual kingdom are virtually in revolt, demanding at least autonomy for their land, and nearly all the people are insistent for peace. The Austrian cabinet, headed by Clam-Martinic, resigned.

Conditions due mainly to the war have brought on a crisis in Spain that threatens to result in the deposition of King Alfonso, despite his personal popularity, and the establishment of yet another new republic in Europe. The censor, however is as busy there as in other countries, and the reports may be misleading.

Over in China matters seemed to be settling down peacefully, possibly in part the result of President Wilson's suggestion that the internal troubles there be brought to a pacific and speedy end. Several of the seceding provinces have said they would come back into the federal fold, and the president has called a new parliamentary election.

Certain notoriously pro-German newspapers in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, some of them printed in the German language, are attracting the attention of the government agents by their continuous and vicious attacks on the allies of the United States and their thinly-veiled opposition to this country's course in the war. With the skill of trained writers they may avoid suppression for treasonable utterance, but their sentiment and intent are evident, and if they cannot be reached by legal procedure, they may yet be squelched by the people without the aid of the authorities.

MAKE USE OF SHELL HOLES

Soldiers Abandon Trench Lines for Shelter That Cannot Easily Be Discerned by the Enemy.

British Headquarters in France.—The western front nowadays is marked by many changing phases. East of the bloody Monchy le Preux, on the Arras battlefield, and west of Warneton, on the Messines battlefield, trench lines have been forsaken and fighting is being carried on day and night between large bodies of opposing troops lying out in the shell holes.

Some of these holes, blown by heavy-calibered guns, are really enormous craters, in which twoscore of men can establish and fortify themselves.

Shell holes lend themselves to quick conversion into machine-gun emplacements, and those ghastly weapons form the chief means of defense.

The offensive weapons in shell-hole warfare generally are hand grenades. Shell holes naturally are not easy targets for artillery, whereas fixed trenches can easily be photographed from airplanes and the heavy guns can almost at once be registered on them without any great difficulty.

The Germans in the last few days of fighting have shown a particular desire to cling to the shell holes as long as possible before retiring to their fixed lines in the rear. This is quite a change from their ordinary habits, for heretofore they have loved their deep dugouts in the trenches with a love that seldom brooks separation.

HOUSE PASSES DRY FOOD BILL

Prohibition Section Goes in at Last Minute.

NO FOODSTUFFS FOR LIQUOR

Measure Would Empower President To Take Over, For War Purposes, All Liquor Now On Hand.

Washington. — The administration Food Control Bill, giving the President broad authority to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel for war purposes and appropriating $152,500,000 for its enforcement and administration, was passed by the House after far-reaching prohibition provisions had been written into it.

The vote was 365 to 5. Representatives McLemore, Slayden and Young, of Texas, Democrats, and Meeker, Missouri, and Ward, New York, Republicans, voting in the negative.

The prohibition provisions adopted would prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and give the President authority to take over for war purposes all liquor now on hand. They were put into the measure in committee of the whole, and when the bill came up in the House proper the anti-prohibition faction did not demand that they be voted on again.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it probably will be substituted for a similar measure already under consideration. Leaders hope to get the measure to conference by July 1.

Few important changes were made by the House outside the prohibition section. The control powers of the President were limited to articles especially mentioned in the bill instead of giving him blanket authority; voluntary aids in control work were made subject to the penal provision; all persons in the food administration except those serving without compensation were placed under civil service and the President was required to make annual report on the operation of the bill.

It is expected that a fight will be made on the prohibition section of the bill in the Senate, although much prohibition sentiment has been apparent there and equally far-reaching amendments are pending.

The amendment designed to cut off manufacture of liquors was adopted 132 to 114. It was submitted by Representative Barkley, of Kentucky, Democrat, and would provide that no food, food material or feed could be used during the war for the manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes.

On the amendment authorizing government use of distilled spirits there was no roll call and only a few scattered nays were heard on the viva voce vote. Originally proposed by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, it was accepted by Chairman Lever, of the Agricultural bill, and was adopted on his motion.

Debate Was Warm.

There was a hot debate over the prohibition features. Wets and drys accused each other of unfairness and Representatives Meeker, of Missouri, Republican, and Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, got into such a row that their friends surrounded them to prevent a physical encounter and then had the words they exchanged stricken from the record.

BATTLE FIERCER IN TYROL.

Italian and Austrian Guns Shake Entire Mountain Range.

Amsterdam.—The Cologne Gazette's correspondent on the Tyrolean front says that the new battle on the Sette Communi Plateau has assumed extraordinary dimensions. Drumfire continued the whole night, reaching such violence in the morning that the mountains in all Southern Tyrol reechoed. The battle, says the correspondent, extends along the entire front from the Sugana Valley to Asiago.

U. S. FLEET ON DUTY.

Admiral Caperton Arrives In Brazilian Waters With Squadron.

Rio Janeiro.—Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet of the United States Navy, and the members of his staff have been received with honors here. The American officers visited the Minister of Marine under the escort of a Brazilian naval battalion. The exercises included the playing of the national hymns of the two nations.

WILSON BACKS AIRCRAFT BILL.

Measure Carrying $600,000,000 Will Be Introduced Next Week.

Washington.—Approval has been given the Defense Council's aircraft bill by President Wilson and it will be introduced in Congress this week. It will provide an initial appropriation of $600,000,000 and the program calls for construction within a year of between 25,000 and 30,000 airplanes.

SHIPPING ROW LASTS.

President Authorizes Denial Of Denman-Goethals Settlement.

Washington.—President Wilson authorized Secretary Tumulty to say that the President has not already settled the difficulties between Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, and General Goethals, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, over the wooden shipbuilding program. The President, Mr Tumulty said, was waiting for further information, which he expects to obtain in a few days.

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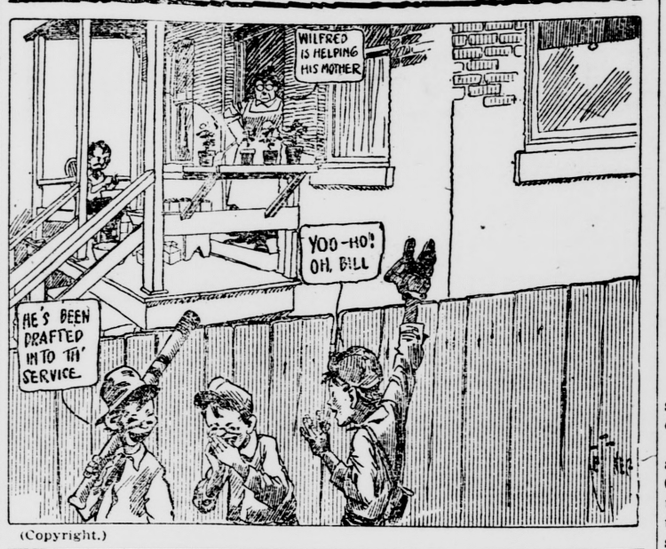

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DRAFT PLANS SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

Machinery for Enrolling Big Army Complete By July 1.

EXEMPTION REGULATIONS

Brigadier-General Crowder Foresees No More Complication Than Was Experienced With Registration.

9,649,938 MEN ENROLL FOR COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

Washington.—War registration returns, virtually completed by reports from Wyoming and Kentucky, show 9,649,938 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, have been enrolled for the country's service.

In addition to the regularly tabulated total, 6,001 Indians were enrolled by State officials, or on reservations by Interior Department agents.

Counting the 600,000 or more men in the Federal service and not required to register, the provost-marshal-general's office said the Census Bureau estimate of 10,275,604 eligibles was approximately correct, and that few slackers are to be sought.

Washington.—Machinery for enrolling an army of 625,000 men by selective draft will be completed in every detail by July 1, two months before the tentative date considered for calling the first of the troops to the colors. Regulations for the exemption process will be made public shortly.

Officials have not disclosed the plan to be followed, but the machinery for the exemption boards, both local and review, can be put into operation on July 1, it is stated.

Brigadier-General Crowder, who worked out the plans for both registration and selection, foresees no more complication with the selection and exemption machinery than was experienced with registration. Secretary Baker and his advisers repeatedly have given assurances that the selection system will be so fair that there would be no ground for fears that any man will be favored by reason of political or other relations. In order that neighborhood knowledge of a man's work and his dependents might aid in the task of sending to the front men who can be spared at home, the country undoubtedly will be highly subdivided, and the exemption districts be small.

TO INQUIRE INTO COAL COST.

Senate Committee Will Also Take Up Various Metals.

Washington.—Inquiry into production, prices and transportation of coal, steel, copper and other basic materials over which Government supervision may be proposed during the war was decided upon by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Coal will be the first subject taken up this week.

EXPLOSION SHAKES HAVANA.

Magazine Blows Up In Fort—One Known Dead.

Havana.—An explosion in the magazine of Cabanas fortress across the bay from Havana shook the entire city. One person is known to be dead and many were injured. It is believed a bomb was exploded.

$500,000 AMBULANCE GIFT.

Ford Motor Company Makes Donation To Red Cross.

Detroit.—Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of Ford ambulances will be given to the Red Cross. This decision was reached at a meeting of the board of directors of the Ford Motor Company.

SMALL SUBSCRIBERS FIRST.

To Receive Full Amount Of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Washington. — Treasury officials have reached a tentative decision that all subscribers to the Liberty bond offering in amounts of $10,000 or less shall receive their full subscriptions. Any reduction necessary because of the over-subscription will come on higher amounts. Revised unofficial estimates as to the total subscriptions today placed the figures at approximately $2,825,000,000.

U-BOAT SUNK BY AMERICAN GUNNERS

Captain and Crew Give Details of the Fight.

TWO SHELLS STRIKE ENEMY

Torpedo Dented Side Of American Vessel and Tore Away Propeller Blade, But Failed To Explode and Sink Her.

A story of a sea fight under modern conditions which thrills to a degree which no fictional tale of battle with bloodthirsty pirates of the Spanish Main could ever achieve was told in Baltimore by the members of the crew of the American steamship Norlina.

The Norlina entered an American port recently after a perilous journey across the Atlantic from a port on the British west coast, during which she was hit by a torpedo, which failed to explode, and in turn twice struck the attacking German submersible with shells and apparently sent her to the bottom, never again to rise.

A wireless message was received by the Norlina during the trip from one British vessel that had been torpedoed and which is believed to have gone down. Two other British vessels were seen in battles with submarines. In each of these cases the men of the Norlina watched the shells from the guns on the British merchantmen fall around the attacking submersibles until the latter returned without, for the time at least, getting their intended prey.

When the Norlina was attacked a torpedo, launched from the modern pirate, hit the American ship fairly amidships. The missile failed to explode, and after the captain had assured himself of that fact, he recalled the men who had been sent away in the lifeboats as the torpedo struck, and turned loose his fore and aft guns, manned by gunners of the United States Navy, and put up a fight with the U-boat which will go down into naval history of the great war as one of the most gallant of actions fought by a merchant steamship against a superior and treacherous foe.

Probably Destroyed.

The battle ended with the U-boat's periscope smashed and two hits registered fairly on her superstructure, with possibly a third hit recorded. She submerged hastily, leaving behind her a trail of wreckage and a cloud of blue smoke. That the steamer's guns sank the submarine is the firm belief of every man on board, and the belief is supported by the fact that, although the U-boat had submerged of her own intent twice previously and reappeared, the third time she went down she went down for good and was not again seen on the surface.

This, briefly, is the story. In its details it stands out as one of the most spectacular incidents of the battle which rages day and night, without ceasing, all over the surface of the Atlantic Ocean between American and Allied merchant ships and the submarines of Germany.

EGGS IN STORAGE INCREASE.

5,239,985 Cases Reported In 264 Houses On June 15.

Washington.—For the first time in months, holdings of eggs in cold storage plants are greater than at the corresponding season of last year. Agriculture Department's reports for June 15, showed that 264 storage houses had 5,239,985 cases in storage, compared to 5,151,421 a year ago. Butter holdings on June 15 were 17.3 per cent. less than on that date last year.

OUR FLYERS IN FRANCE.

Fifty American Aviators Welcomed By the French.

Nice, France.—Fifty American aviators arrived here to undergo a course of instruction at the seaplane depot. They were given the heartiest of welcomes by their French comrades.

U. S. PLEDGED TO RUSSIA.

Will Fight Till World Is Safe For Democracy.

Petrograd. — Declaring that the United States was going to fight until the world was made safe for democracy, Elihu Root, head of the American mission, made his first public appearance here. Mr. Root spoke to a large and enthusiastic Russian audience, gathered under the auspices of the Russian-American Committee for Industrial and Economic Rapprochement, recently organized.

LIBERTY LOAN $3,035,226,850

War Issue Oversubscribed Nearly 52 Per Cent.

FULL ALLOTMENT TO $10,000

Large Subscriptions Will Be Scaled So As To Bring Loan To $2,000,000,000—McAdoo Pleased With Public's Response.

Washington. — Liberty Loan subscriptions totaled $3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of nearly 52 per cent.

The final tabulation was officially announced, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds. Ninety-three per cent. of subscriptions, or those of 3,960,000 persons were for sums varying from $50 to $10,000, while 21 subscribers applied for allotments of $5,000,000 each or more.

The New York Federal reserve district led the list with subscriptions totaling $1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, $357,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows:

Boston, $332,447,600; Cleveland, $286,148,700; Philadelphia, $232,309,250; San Francisco, $175,623,900; Richmond, $109,737,100; Kansas City, $91,758,850; St. Louis, $86,134,700; Minneapolis, $70,255,500; Atlanta, $57,878,550, and Dallas, $48,948,350.

Full Allotment To $10,000.

These subscriptions included those sent direct to the Treasury and apportioned among the various reserve districts.

Allotments will be made, Secretary McAdoo announced, as follows:

On subscriptions up to and including $10,000 full amount. These subscriptions totaled $1,296,684,850.

More than $10,000 up to and including $100,000, 60 per cent. of the amount subscribed, but not less than $10,000 in any instance. These subscriptions totaled $560,103,050; allotments to subscribers in this group will aggregate $336,061,850.

More than $100,000 up to and including $250,000, 45 per cent. of the amount subscribed, but not less than $60,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled $220,455,600 and allotments will aggregate $99,205,000.

More than $250,000 up to and including $2,000,000, 30 per cent., but not less than $112,500 in any instance. The total of subscriptions in this group was $601,514,900; allotments will aggregate $184,381,800.

More than $2,000,000 up to and including $6,000,000 each, 25 per cent., but no less than $600,000 in any one instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled $234,544,300; allotments will total $58,661,250.

Three Asked For Over $25,000,000.

More than $6,000,000 up to and including $10,000,000 each, 21 per cent. Subscriptions in this group totaled $46,674,150; allotments will aggregate $9,801,600.

Two subscriptions of $25,000,000 each were received. The allotments to these subscribers will be at the rate of 20.22 per cent., and they will receive bonds of the value of $5,055,000 each. One subscriber to $25,250,000—the largest—will be given 20.17 per cent., or $5,093,650.

Conclusive Answer To Enemy.

"One of the chief purposes of the campaign was to distribute the Liberty Bonds widely throughout the country and place them as far as possible in the hands of the people. This was important because the streugth of Government finance, like the strength of Government policies, rests upon the support of the people. The large number of subscribers, especially the large number of small subscribers, is most gratifying and indicates that the interest of the people was aroused as never before in an issue of bonds.

SERIOUS FOURTH SUGGESTED.

People Of Country Asked To Reflect On Gravity Of War.

Washington.—A plea that "Independence Day be observed this year with a solemnity reflecting the sober determination of a democracy at war for its ideals and its existence" was made in a statement issued by the public information committee.

"Noise and useless illumination and unthinking celebration have no proper place in times such as these," said the statement. "Let there be a return to those ceremonies and addresses which prevailed in other days. Every organization should co-operate to make it such a celebration as will carry to every home and every element among our people the gravity of issues that strike to the very root of the nation born 141 years ago and dedicated to freedom."

FORESTRY CHIEF IN PARIS.

Major Graves Will Work To Conserve French Forests.

Paris.—Among the latest reinforcements to the American military mission is Major Harry Solon Graves, Chief Forester of the United States, who was commissioned a major in the reserves when he volunteered to investigate forestry conditions in France.

FISH TRUST ALLEGED.

Government Goes After New England Companies.

Boston.—Proceedings aimed at alleged unlawful combinations in control of the fish industry were brought by the federal government under the Sherman Act against the Boston Fish Pier Company, the New England Fish Exchange, the Bay State Fishing Company, the Boston Fish Market Corporation and the Commonwealth Ice and Storage Company.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 30, 1917

DEMOCRACY'S FERMENT

THRONES are tumbling in every quarter of the globe in these days! The despotic Manchu dynasty in China ruling over 413,000,000 souls, one-fourth of the world's population, has crumbled before the popular demand for a republic.

The Russian empire of 175,137,000 people, the next greatest single nation, has exiled its autocratic Czar, and proclaimed a popular government. Greece has robbed her autocrat, Constantine, of his pro-German scepter. Spain's regal system is trembling to a fall like that of its neighbor, Portugal.

That polyglot empire, Austro Hungary, held together for over 60 years by the dominating personality of Francis Joseph, who spoke the dozen or more languages of its different nationalities, is going to pieces, the demands for self-rule, even now in the very midst of their big war, growing daily stronger.

That effeminate old tyrant Abdul Aziz, was kicked out by the "young Turks" revolution, and his successor, the feeble Mohammed V, is now only the Kaiser's factotum.

Finally, the world's only important remaining autocracy, Germany, is showing plain signs of the workings of the universal ferment of democracy. In open parliament, i. e. in their Reichstag, the Socialists are declaring the Kaiser's autocratic power must be curbed by constitutional restrictions! The editor of Vorwerts, the organ of the popular movement, is openly advocating a German Republic, and Wilhelm dares not now, as in 1914 he would have done, silence him with a firing squad!

ITALY'S GRATITUDE

ITALY'S Commission to this country professes a deep appreciation of the enthusiastic reception given it by our people, and also makes grateful acknowledgment for the help in money and men America is bestowing.

Cocchi, the brutal murderer of Ruth Cruger, has confessed his loathsome crime in his cell in Italy whither he fled. We shall now see how real are these professions of gratitude and amity, for heretofore Italy has refused to recognize the comity of nations that permits the extradition of escaped criminals.

DIAMOND STATE LAURELS

MORE laurels for "Little Delaware!" Small in territory but great in spirit! Delaware raises $1,067,281 for the Red Cross, an amount four times the state's allotted share!

Excelling every other state in her per capita Liberty Bond purchases, our state repeats that creditable performance in the Red Cross subscriptions.

Now let the State in military enlistments that will insure a full Delaware regiment, keep this superb record quite up to its highwater mark.

In the Revolution this state shone preeminent for the highest percentage of volunteers for the cause of American freedom. Let not the luster of that great achievement and of these later ones be dimmed thru any slacker failures.

If all happens to us after the war which the pessimists are predicting we ought to be glad that the dove of peace is so long getting in its revenges.

Poet Tagore, who says American women are too idle, should remain in this country until the spring housecleaning season is on in full blast.

The war has reduced the number of duels among Frenchmen, a majority of them are just now doing some real fighting.

If the price of cigarettes goes up another fault will have to be laid against the high cost of white paper.

"Gout is man's foot-and-mouth disease," says a contemporary. A joint disease, eh?

The Virtues of Soup.

That the disappearance of the soup pot in the American kitchen was one of the reasons for the present high cost of living was a statement made by Miss Pearl MacDonald, economic expert, in her address before prominent Pittsburgh women on home economics at the Pennsylvania State college.

"The American housewife does not follow the example of her European sister," Miss McDonald stated. "In the making of soups, meats and bone can be used which are not used at all by the American women. I also would recommend the making of clear soups only on rare occasions, as in the clear soups you remove substances which are highly nutritious and which possess food value."

Refraining from the use of expensive cuts and steaks also was recommended by the speaker. She said that the expensive cuts were more tender, but that the tougher meats contained more fiber, more flavor and were more nutritious. — Philadelphia correspondence New York World.

Education Is First.

Of all the things in the world that are attracting most attention these days, education perhaps stands first. There is a decided tendency to get away from books and to study facts. It may be thought that this is a new method in educational matters, but as a matter of fact it is a very old one. In the essays of Michel de la Montaigne there is one on the instruction of children which pleads very eloquently and very earnestly against the prisonlike life of the average schoolboy and urges the discarding of books and the study of the facts of life.

Rather Expensive.

"I kept their goldfish for them while they were away. Found it expensive, though."

"Fish food costs but little."

"It wasn't the food. They kept dying off and I had to be constantly buying new ones. I figure that I replaced those goldfish four times."

Money Has Wings.

That "money talks" I must admit
And I will tell you why;
I can't retain a little bit;
To me it says "good-by."
—Town Topics.

Expensive Luxury.

Bilkins—Home, they say, is the dearest place on earth.

Wilkins—Yes; that's why we quit housekeeping and went to board.

On the Stand.

Lawyer—I suppose, sir, after the threats made against you, you lived in continual trepidation?

Witness—No, sir; I lived in the suburbs.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Peach and Truck Baskets stored in warehouse for immediate delivery. Jesse L. Shepherd.

LARGE CASH SALE

I will sell at Public Auction at my stables in Galena, Md.,

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917

beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp

20 TO 30

Horses and Mares

ONE REGISTERED STALLION

New Buggy and Harness

6 TO 8 PAIR OF MULES

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Sale rain or shine. Terms Cash.

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300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

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Pretty patterns in linene, voile and silk poplins—just the wear that gives comfort and style too! Such low prices as **$2.98** to **$8.50.** A number of these dresses will suit stout ladies who have trouble to get good fits.

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We have now a full assortment of Summer Hosiery and Underwear for ladies—men and children. Also a large line of Muslin Underwear for all; Toilet articles of all kinds, all sorts of Tennis and Outing Shoes; new cool, Summer Dress Goods suitable for any customer, and many other hot weather articles too numerous to mention.

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You will undoubtedly be interested in the announcement that through the opening of our new Savings Department on July 2nd the Citizens National Bank, will be able to render even broader service to residents of this community.

The decision to open this department has been reached in response to a well-defined call for the additional service. Many prefer a Savings Account to a Checking Account. Some desire to carry both classes of accounts. Whether one maintains a Checking or Savings Account in this Institution, whether deposits are large or small, the same uniformly courteous, careful and intelligent attentionis always accorded to all.

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You are welcome.

The Citizens National Bank

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin. Money order, currency or stamps received. Address.

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The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

Relates How Kaiser Escaped Assassin

EDITORIAL NOTE. — William LeQueux, who here chronicles for his friend, Count Ernst von Heltzendorff, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government (of Great Britain) an authority on such matters." Another authority says: "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more of the astounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

LeQueux probably has more sources of secret information at his command than any contemporary in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which LeQueux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Heltzendorff became an intimate of LeQueux several years prior to the outbreak of the war; he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that LeQueux received from the crown prince's late personal adjutant permission to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden, personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy it is now arrayed against.

"THE emperor commands you to audience at once in the private dining room," said one of the imperial servants, entering the kaiser's study, where I was awaiting him.

As I passed downstairs to the room, to which entrance was forbidden even to the crown prince himself, I naturally wondered why I had been commanded to audience there.

"Have you any knowledge of the contents of the letter which you have brought from the crown prince?" the emperor asked bluntly.

I replied in the negative.

"Where are you going now?" he asked suddenly.

"To Thorn. His imperial highness inspects the garrison there on Thursday," I said.

"Ah! Of course. I intended to go, but it is impossible."

Then after a pause, the emperor looked me straight in the face and suddenly said:

"Heltzendorff, have you any knowledge of any man called Minckwitz?"

I reflected.

"I know Count von Minckwitz, grand master of the court of the duke of Saxe-Altenburg," was my reply.

"No. This is a man, Wilhelm Minckwitz, who poses as a musician."

I shook my head.

"You are quite certain that you have never heard the name? Try to recollect whether the crown prince has ever mentioned him in your presence."

I endeavored to recall the circumstance, for somehow very gradually I felt a distinct recollection of having once heard that name before.

"At the moment I fail to recall anything, your majesty," was my answer.

The emperor knit his brows as though annoyed at my reply, and then grunted deeply in dissatisfaction.

"Remain here in Potsdam," he said. "Telegraph to the crown prince recalling him at my orders, and I will cancel the inspection at Thorn. Tell the crown prince that I wish to see him tonight immediately upon his return."

Then, noticing for the first time that the emperor held a paper in his hand, I realized by its color that it was one of those secret reports furnished for the kaiser's eye alone—a report of one of the thousands of spies of Germany spread everywhere.

Minckwitz! I impressed that name upon my memory, and, being dismissed bowed myself out of the imperial presence.

Returning to the Marmor palace I sent a long and urgent message over the private wire to "Willie" at Altona, repeating his majesty's orders, and recalling him at once. Quite well I knew that such an unusual message would arouse his highness' apprehension that for some offense or other he was about to receive a paternal castigation. But I could not be explicit, because I had no knowledge of the reason the emperor was canceling our engagement at Thorn.

"Did He Ask You That?"

At nine o'clock that night the crown prince burst into the room wherein I was attending to the correspondence.

"What in the name of fate does all this mean, Heltzendorff?" he demanded. "Why did the emperor fail to reply to my message?"

"I delivered it," I said. And then I described what took place in the emperor's private dining room. When I mentioned the name of Minckwitz the crown prince's cheeks blanched.

"Did he ask you that?" he gasped.

"Yes. I told him that the only person I knew of that name was Count von Minckwitz."

"Ah, that little fat, old master of the court. Oh! The emperor knows him well enough. It is somebody else he is referring to."

"His majesty wishes to see you at once," I urged, full of wonder.

I could plainly see that his imperial highness had been much upset at mention of the mysterious person called Minckwitz. What could the emperor know of him? Was there some scandal at the root of it all, some facts which the crown prince feared might be revealed?

Travel-stained and without changing his tunic, "Willie" went to the telephone and ordered Knof to bring back the car. In it he drove across to the Neues Palais to see the emperor.

I had an appointment in Berlin that night, and waited until quite late for "Willie's" return. As he did not come, I left for the capital, and on arrival at my rooms, rang up Wolff's agency, and gave out a paragraph to the press that his imperial highness, the crown prince, had been compelled to abandon his journey to Thorn, owing to having contracted a chill.

At the Schloss Oels.

Several weeks went by, and one day we were at the ancient schloss at Oels, in far Silesia.

The guests included old Count von Reisenbach, court chamberlain of the prince of Schambourg-Lippe, who was a noted raconteur and bonvivant, with Major von Heidkamper of the Fourth Bavarian Light Cavalry, a constant companion of "Willie," and Karl von Pappenheim, a captain of the Prussian guard, who had been educated at Oxford, and who was so English that it was often difficult for people from London to believe that he was a Prussian.

Von Pappenheim was one of "Willie's" new friends. He was the son of a great landowner of Erfurt, and the pair had for the past month been inseparable. He was a shrewd, keen-eyed man, who seemed ever on the alert, but, of course, obsessed by military dignity. He had a sister, Margarete, a pretty girl, a year or so his junior, who had been to the Marmer palace on one occasion.

One day I had accompanied the party out after stag. Soon after luncheon, which we took at a forester's house, we went forth again, and I concealed myself at a point of vantage, lying behind a screen of ferns and branches specially constructed as cover.

I was alone, at some considerable distance from the others, and had been there waiting for nearly an hour with my gun in readiness, when suddenly I heard the cracking of dried wood not far away.

Something was moving. I raised my gun in breathless eagerness.

Next moment, however, I heard the voices of two men—"Willie" and his friend, Von Pappenheim. They were approaching me, speaking in low, confidential tones.

"You quite understand," "Willie" was saying. "My position is a terrible one. I don't know how to extricate myself. If I dare reveal the truth, then I know full well what their vengeance will be."

"But, my dear Caesar," was Karl von Pappenheim's reply, for he was on such intimate terms that he called his highness by the name Von Hochberg had bestowed upon him, "is it not your duty to risk all and tell the truth?"

The pair had halted only a few yards from me and taken cover behind a dead bush which had been cut down and placed conveniently at the spot, in case the shooting party were a large one and the screen behind which I had concealed myself was insufficient. So near were they that I could hear all that was said.

"The emperor would neither believe nor forgive me," "Willie" said. "Minckwitz is a clever devil. He would bring manufactured evidence which must implicate me."

Minckwitz! That was the name which the emperor had uttered, asking me if I knew him!

"But can he bring evidence?" asked his companion.

"Yes, curse him!—he can!"

"You can refute it, surely?"

"No, I can't. If I could, I should make a clean breast of the whole matter," Willie declared.

"He Holds Me in the Hollow of His Hand."

"But cannot I help you? Cannot I see Minckwitz, and bluff him?" his friend suggested.

"You don't know him," was the reply. "He holds me in the hollow of his hand."

"Ah! Then you have been horribly indiscreet—eh?"

"I have. I admit I have, Karl; and I do not see my way out of it."

"But, my dear Caesar, think of the danger existing day by day—hour by hour!" cried Von Pappenheim. "Think what there is at stake! That letter you showed me this morning reveals only too plainly what is intended."

"It is a letter of defiance, I admit."

"And a catastrophe must inevitably occur, if you do not act."

"But how can I act?" cried the crown prince. "Suggest something—I cannot. If I utter a syllable, Minckwitz will most certainly carry out his threat against me."

"Contrive to have him arrested upon some charge or other," Karl suggested.

"If I did he would produce the evidence against me," declared the crown prince.

A silence then fell between the pair. Suddenly Karl asked:

"Does Von Heltzendorff know?"

"He knows nothing," was "Willie's" answer. "The emperor questioned him, but he was in ignorance of Minckwitz's existence. He was naturally surprised, but I did not regard it as judicious to enlighten him."

"He is your confidential adjutant. If I were you, I should tell him the truth. No time should be lost, remember."

Then, after a few seconds of silence, Von Pappenheim went on:

"Why, I never thought of it! My sister Margarete knows Minckwitz. She might perhaps be useful to us—eh?"

"Why, yes!" cried "Willie," "a woman can frequently accomplish a thing where a man would fail. A most excellent idea. Let us leave the others to their sport and get back to the schloss and discuss a line of action—eh?"

And in agreement, the pair emerged from their ambush, and retraced their steps along the path they had come.

A Message From the Emperor.

Next evening Von Pappenheim's sister Margarete, fair-haired, petite and rather doll-like, arrived at the castle.

During dinner an imperial courier arrived from Berlin with a letter from the emperor, and "Willie" opened it, read it, and then, excusing himself, left the table. I rose and followed him, as was my duty, but when outside the room, his highness sent me back, saying in a thick, husky voice:

"I shall not want you, Von Heltzendorff; I will write the reply myself."

On my return the guests were discussing the effect of the emperor's message upon their host, Von Pappenheim being particularly anxious. He said something in a low voice to his sister, when the latter became at once thoughtful. Indeed, the remainder of the meal was a very dull affair, and it was with relief that we rose and went out into the big ancient hall, with its vaulted ceiling, where coffee was always served.

The courier had left on his return journey to the capital, yet "Willie" did not again reappear. At eleven o'clock I found him lying in a heavy sleep upon the sofa in the room set apart for me for my writing.

I called his faithful valet, and together we half-carried him to his room, where he was undressed and put to bed. Hardly had I returned to my room, when Von Pappenheim entered in search of his host.

"His highness is not well, and has retired to his room," I said. "He expressed a desire to see nobody tonight."

"Oh!" he cried in despair. "Why did he not see me and tell me the truth! Precious hours are flying, and we must act if the situation is to be saved."

"What situation?" I asked, in pretended ignorance.

"You know nothing, Von Heltzendorff, eh?" he asked, looking me straight in the face.

"Nothing," was my reply.

"You have no knowledge of the trap into which the crown prince fell when he was in Paris with you six months ago, and when he and I first met?"

"A trap! What do you mean?"

"Has he told you nothing?"

"Not a syllable."

"Ah! Then I cannot be frank with you until I obtain his highness' permission. He told me that you knew nothing, but I did not believe it. Knowing well what implicit confidence he places in you, I believed that you knew the ghastly truth."

Into what trap had "Willie" fallen during our last visit to Paris I could not conceive. His constant absences alone, his terrible craving for excitement, his wild and reckless search for pleasure had ever been a source of anxiety to me. Times without number had I lifted a warning finger, only to be derided by the son of the all-highest one.

On a Secret Mission for the Crown Prince.

Next day, soon after his highness was dressed, he entered my room.

"Heltzendorff," he said, "I have been chatting with Von Pappenheim and his sister upon a little matter of business which closely concerns myself. I want you to leave in an hour's time and go to Hanover. In the Kirchroder strasse, No. 16, out at Kleefeld, there lives a certain man named Minckwitz—a Pole by birth. He has two nieces—one about twenty and the other two years older. With them you have no concern. All I want is that you engage a photographer, or, better, yourself take a snapshot of this man Minckwitz, and bring it to me. Be discreet and trust no one with the secret of your journey."

"Exactly. There is a doubt as to the man's identity, eh?"

"Willie" nodded in the affirmative.

Satisfied that I should at last see the mysterious person whose identity the emperor wished to establish, I set out from Oels on my long journey right across Germany.

In due course I arrived in Hanover, and found the house situated in the pleasant suburb. Here I found that "Willie's" suspicions were correct, and the man Minckwitz was living under the name of Sembach and pretending to be a musician. I watched, and very soon, with my own camera, in secret took a snapshot of the mysterious individual as he walked in the street. With this I left, two days later, on my return to Oels.

The photograph was that of a thin, narrow-faced, deep-eyed man, with a scraggy, pointed beard—a typical Pole, and when I handed it to "Willie" he held his breath.

"Look!" he cried, turning to Von Pappenheim and his sister, who were both present. "Look! There is no mistake! That is the man. What shall we do? No time must be lost. How can I act?"

A Talk With Von Pappenheim's Sister.

Brother and sister exchanged glances blankly. From inquiries I had made in Hanover, it seemed that the man was a stranger, a music-master, who had arrived there about a month ago. I feared to make inquiry through the police, because my official capacity as personal adjutant to the crown prince was too well known, and suspicion might have thus been aroused.

The trio again held secret counsel, but I was not told the nature of their deliberations. All I knew was that the crown prince was in some terrible and most dangerous difficulty.

That afternoon I met the girl Margarete walking alone in the grounds near the schloss. The autumn sun was pleasant, though there was a sharp nip in the air, which told of the coming of the early Silesian winter.

We had walked together for some distance, when I suddenly halted and asked her point-blank why they were all in such great fear of Herr Minckwitz.

She started, staring at me with her big blue eyes.

"His highness has not told you, count. Therefore, it would ill become me to reveal his secret," was her cold rebuke.

"But if the situation is so grave, and if I had been intrusted with the secret mission to Hanover, I may, perhaps, be of service in the matter. I understand you are acquainted with Herr Minckwitz, alias Sembach—eh?"

"Who told you that?"

"Nobody. I learned it myself," I answered, with a smile.

For a second she reflected, then, with a woman's cleverness, she said:

"I can tell you nothing. Ask the crown prince himself." And she refused to discuss the matter further. Indeed, she left the castle two hours later.

The Crown Prince's Fear.

That night I went boldly to "Willie," finding him alone in a little circular room in one of the towers of the castle, to which he often retired to smoke and snooze.

I stood before him, and without mincing matters, told him what I had overheard, and all I knew.

The effect of my words was almost electrical. He sat up, staring at me, almost dazed at my statement.

"It is true, Heltzendorff. Alas! True!" he replied. But he would even then give me no inkling of the reason of his fear.

"If this Herr Minckwitz means mischief, then surely it would be easy to secure his arrest for some offense or other, and you need not appear in it," I suggested.

"I've thought of all that. But if the police lay hands upon him, then he will revenge himself on me. He will carry out his threat—and—and, Heltzendorff, I could never hold up my head again."

"Why?"

"I can't be more explicit. I'm in a hold, and I cannot extricate myself."

I reflected for a moment. Then I said:

"You appear to fear some action of Minckwitz's. If that is so, I will return to Hanover and watch. If there is any hostile intent, I will endeavor to prevent it. Fortunately, he does not know me."

Next night I was back again in Hanover, having stopped in Berlin to pick up a friend of mine upon whose discretion I could rely implicitly—a retired member of the detective force, named Hartwieg. Together we started to watch the movements of the mysterious Polish musician, and to our surprise we found that he had three friends, one a furrier living in the Burgstrasse, who visited him regularly each evening. They always arrived at the same hour, and generally left about eleven o'clock. Through five days we kept watch, alternately closely shadowing the man who called himself Sembach, and becoming acquainted with his friends, most of whom seemed of a very queer set.

A Strange Purchase.

There was no doubt that Minckwitz and the two young women were associates of some criminal gang, and, further, I was staggered one evening to watch the arrival at the house of a young man whom I recognized as Brosch, an under-valet of the emperor at the Neues Palais.

For what reason had he come from Potsdam?

He remained there till noon on the following day. When he emerged, accompanied by Minckwitz, the pair went into the city, and we followed, when, curiously enough, I came face to face with Von Pappenheim's sister, who was apparently there for the same purpose as myself! Happily, she was too intent in her conversation with Minckwitz, whom she met as though accidentally, to notice my presence.

Then, at last, the musician raised his hat and left her, rejoining the young man, Brosch.

The pair went to a bookshop in the Herschedstrasse, and presently, when they came forth again, Brosch was carrying a good-sized volume wrapped in brown paper.

My curiosity was aroused. Therefore I went into the shop, made a purchase, and learned from the shopman that the younger of the pair had purchased a well-known German reference book, Professor Nebendahl's "Dictionary of Classical Quotations."

Strange that such a book should be purchased by an under-valet!

Leaving the detective, Hartwieg, to watch, I took the next train to Potsdam, where I was fortunate enough to find the emperor giving audience to the imperial chancellor. At the conclusion of the audience, I sought, and was accorded, a private interview, at which I recalled his majesty's anxiety to ascertain something regarding the man Minckwitz.

"Well—and have you found him?" asked the emperor, very eagerly.

The Emperor Showed Me a Letter.

I replied in the affirmative. Then he told me something which held me breathless, for, unlocking a drawer, he showed me an anonymous letter of warning he had received, a letter which, posted in Paris, stated that an attempt was to be made upon his life, and hinting that the crown prince might be aware of it.

"Of course," he laughed, "I do not regard it seriously, but I thought we ought to know the whereabouts of this man Minckwitz, who is probably an anarchist."

"Will your majesty leave the matter entirely in my hands?" I suggested. "The police must not be informed."

"It shall be as you wish. I give you authority to act just as you deem best, if you really anticipate danger."

"I do anticipate it," I replied, and a few minutes later bowed myself out of the imperial presence.

During that day I idled about the palace, gossiping with the officials and dames du palais, awaiting the return of the young man Brosch. That night he did not come back, but he arrived at the palace about seven o'clock on the following morning. The head valet was furious at his absence, but the young man made a very plausible excuse that his sister out at Lichtenberg was very dangerously ill.

I had no sleep that night, but as soon as I was informed of the under-valet's return, I repaired to the emperor's study and secreted myself beneath a great damask-covered settee which runs along the wall opposite the door. For nearly an hour I remained there, when the door was opened stealthily, and there entered the young man whom I had seen in Hanover on the previous day. He carried a book in his hand. This he swiftly exchanged for another similar book of the same appearance, and a moment later crept out again, closing the door noiselessly.

Quickly I came forth and took up the classical dictionary, a copy of which was usually upon the emperor's table. It presented just the same appearance as the book that Brosch had taken away, only it was considerably heavier.

A Narrow Escape.

Without delay, I dashed out, sought the emperor's valet, and was admitted to his majesty's presence.

Three minutes later we were both in the study. I took up the book and held it to his ear. Just as I had heard, he could detect the faint ticking of a watch within.

The book had been hollowed out and a bomb inserted! It was, no doubt, set to explode between eight and nine o'clock, when the emperor would be at his desk.

"Take it out quickly!" shrieked the kaiser, in terror, when he realized the true import of the plot.

In obedience, handling the book very carefully, I rushed with it downstairs, out into the open. I placed it on the grass some distance away, while the emperor followed me, utterly astounded at the discovery.

Having deposited it, I dashed back to where the emperor was standing upon the steps, greatly to the surprise of the sentries, when hardly had I reached him than there showed a blood-red flash, followed by a terrific report and concussion—an explosion which would have blown the emperor's head off as he sat.

His majesty stood white and rigid, instantly realizing what a narrow escape he had had, while the noise caused the greatest alarm, and people began rushing hither and thither to ascertain the cause.

In a few seconds his majesty was calm again.

"Say nothing of this, Heltzendorff," he said. "Let it remain a mystery. Come upstairs, and I will speak on the telephone to the police."

"Your majesty gave the matter unreservedly into my hands," I reminded him.

"Ah, that is so; I forgot," he exclaimed, and after thanking me he added: "Take what steps you like, but have the offenders punished, and also try to find out who sent me that anonymous warning."

The young valet, who had been, no doubt, heavily bribed by Minckwitz to substitute the book, had already disappeared, and, as a matter of fact, has never been seen since in Germany.

The man Minckwitz had also, it seemed, suddenly left Hanover on the night of my departure, for Hartwieg, following him, reported to me by wire that he was in Paris.

What I Learned in Paris.

Without delay I traveled to the French capital, saw my old friend, Pinaud of the Surete, and told him the whole story, explaining in confidence that for some mysterious reason the crown prince feared that if the man were arrested, he might reveal something unpleasant.

"I quite understand," replied the French detective, with a smile. "I know that, six months ago, while the crown prince was in Paris, he was one night enticed into the gaming house kept by the notorious Minckwitz. There a quarrel ensued, and the crown prince, fearing attack, drew his revolver, which went off and shot one of Minckwitz's confederates stone-dead. The crown prince has ever since been paying big sums to hush up the affair.

"Until recently Minckwitz conceived the idea that if the emperor died and the crown prince came to the throne, it would mean to him considerably more money each year. Therefore he conceived that diabolical plot. I warned the crown prince of it, and he threatened to expose Minckwitz and have him arrested. Minckwitz, in turn, threatened that if his highness made the slightest movement to thwart his plans, he would expose to the world that the German crown prince, during his latest escapade in the Montmartre, had killed a man. Finding this to be the case, I myself wrote that anonymous letter of warning, which I addressed to the emperor."

"And which has had the effect of saving his majesty's life," I remarked.

That night Minckwitz found himself arrested upon a charge of blackmailing a Portuguese nobleman, and was later on sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

In his solitary hours in prison he often wonders, I expect, why his dastardly plot failed. Had it been successful, however, it certainly would have had a great effect upon the future history of the world.

(Copyright, 1917, by William LeQueux.)

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Veneux Nadon,
par Moret-sur-Loing,
Seine-et-Marne,
February 10th, 1917.

My dear LeQueux:

I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The gross scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of Luisa, the ex-crown princess of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, are but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the treachery of Germany against civilization glaringly revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from
Your sincere friend,

(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

FORESEES FUSION OF RACES

One Complex Human Species Will Grow From Those Which Succeed in Persisting, Says Scientist.

"If the ancestors of Swede and Arab, Saxon and negro, Greek and Chinaman had all lived together and freely intermarried there would never have been any Swedes, Arabs, Saxons, Greeks or Chinamen, but instead a homogenous race differing from them all," said Prof. Maynard M. Metcalf of the Orchard laboratory of Oberlin, O., in an address before the Chinese Students' alliance. "It is isolation which has allowed the several races of man to develop, to evolve.

"Hereafter no race can develop independently of the rest of mankind. Divergent evolution into races more and more distinct has ceased. We are entering upon a new anthropological period, a period in which divergent evolution has ended and a fusion of the races will begin. Increasing fusion will remove the present rather clearly demarcated racial diversities and the ultimate human species will be one complex race, fused from all those present races which succeed in persisting."

Blanket Named After Inventor.

The cold winter of 1340 gave us the blanket. So, at least, says tradition, which ascribes its invention to Thomas Blanket, a Flemish merchant, who settled in Bristol, and fell from affluence to want, says the London Chronicle. Blanket and his wife, suffering from the intense cold by reason of scanty bedding and lack of fuel, he searched for something to put on the bed to increase the warmth, and hit on a piece of rough, unfinished cloth that had been thrown to waste. Its success as a warmth giver suggested the manufacture of special bed covers from the same material, and these articles, to which he gave his own name, won the worthy Blanket wealth and immortality.

Wax From the Bayberry.

The recovery of wax from the bayberry was for centuries a New England household industry, and it has lately become a factory industry, the wax of the plant being generally used in the making of bayberry candles, held in high esteem for use and ornament by New Englanders. A bushel of the berries yields as a rule, between four and five pounds of wax. Another plant belonging to the same genus is the "sweetgale," which grows abundantly in the bogs and marshes of Scotland. It is a small shrub with leaves somewhat like those of myrtle or willow, having a fragrant odor and bitter taste, and yielding an essential oil by distillation.

Division to Two-Mile Trench.

A division, which is the largest body known in the organization of the American army, will fully man two miles of trenches. The regulation distance in the manning of a trench is a yard to a man. There are three lines, however, needed to fully man such defenses—the firing line, which is down in the trench, a yard behind each man; the support, which is back a short distance, and the reserve.

Well, Who Did?

Billy was told to amuse his baby brother for a while. He obeyed, saying just loud enough to be heard: "Huh, who ever heard of a he nurse girl?"

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 1

ISAIAH'S CALL TO HEROIC SERVICE.

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 6

GOLDEN TEXT—Also I heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isa. 6:8.

The lesson committee now turn for a third quarter's lesson to a series of studies in the Old Testament as found in II Kings, Ezra and Nehemiah. As an introduction, they have chosen this chapter in the book of Isaiah.

Isaiah prophesied in the latter half of Uzziah's reign, B. C. 760 and down to the early years of the reign of Manasseh about B. C. 694 (ch. 1:1). This event took place probably B. C. 755. The place was Jerusalem; the kingdom of Israel was still in existence (for 33 years longer) being utterly destroyed in B. C. 721. The name Isaiah means "the salvation of Jehovah:" his wife is called "the prophetess;" two of his sons are named and his social position was high, as shown by his intimacy with kings. Isaiah lived in troublous times. He was a reformer seeking to rescue his nation from the sins growing out of their disobedience to God. He was the leading statesman of his time, the greatest of the prophets, an author, a heroic, single-minded, patriotic, fearless, undaunted man of great personal power and influence. He was a prophet of hope; he wrote out of his long life of faithfulness and fellowship with God. The book of Isaiah falls into two great divisions; chapters 1-39 being chiefly historical, interspersed with songs and poems; chapters 40-66 are a collection of prophecies that have to do chiefly with the return from the Babylonian exile and the days of future glory for the kingdom of God. To assume that another prophet of greater brilliancy and genius than Isaiah wrote a part of this book should be forgotten; it is not worthy of thought. That book was inspired of God and that its truth and its prophecies, included those about Christ who is mentioned by name, is also beyond doubt or question.

I. Visions (vv. 1-4). As we have said, Isaiah prophesied in a time of great need. The prophet was very much discouraged. In this passage he locates his vision at a special time and place (ch. 1:1). Every man's great need today is a real vision of God. We are not so much in need of theories about God, as a vision of God himself. Uzziah's long reign of 52 years, in which the kingdom prospered and the king's name was spread abroad, stopped as suddenly as an earthquake, and his glory was eclipsed (see II Chron. 26:16-19). The place in which Isaiah saw his vision was the house of God. Perhaps not in the temple, but seeing the vision from the temple the prophet looks to a house not built with hands, Jehovah's own heavenly palace. Therein he saw "the Lord sitting on a throne . . . and his train filled the temple." Above it, or around it, were arranged hovering couriers and the seraphic choir. The majesty of this vision is indicated in verse two, its glory in verse three, and its power is indicated in verse four. The whole earth was filled with God's wondrous wisdom, love and power. Literally "the whole earth is full of his glory." The Hebrew word for holiness comes from a word meaning "to set apart—set a distance from." The holy Lord is not only sinless but he is sublime and absolute also. It may seem difficult to harmonize Isaiah's vision with John 1:18, yet these manifestations were one and the same, for all that saw Jesus saw God (John 14:9). King Uzziah was dead but the real king was living still, high and lifted up. The attempt to reason about him, what he must be and what he must not be, as if he were one of ourselves (Eph. 1:20, 21) is absurd. It is such a vision of God as this that will change our modern pulpits and laymen and send them out to be flaming evangels. A vision of God as the Holy One affected Isaiah's preaching ever afterwards. Such a vision is a cleansing vision, inspiring, enthusing, enabling us to render effective service.

II. Divisions (vv. 5-13). (I) The vision of the prophet (vv. 5-7). This vision brought conviction because it showed how far separated from God the prophet was. It also brought conversion in that he acknowledged himself to be unclean, himself and his surroundings to be vile. It also led to cleansing, for the king heard the voice of the prophet, removed his guilt and purged his sin. (2) The voice and proclamation from the king (vv. 8-13). The king called for a messenger (v. 8) and at once the prophet is found. Someone has said that "a task without a vision is drudgery; a vision without a task is a dream; while a task linked to a vision will move the world." Not only did the king ask for a messenger, but he gave the message which the messenger was to utter (vv. 9-12). The message was to be to his own people; it was not to be a pleasant one. Verse 13 shows us this message in prophecy. Isaiah ought to fully proclaim the truth, but the people would not understand it, and the whole effect of his proclamation would be to harden them.

What is your application of this vision for Isaiah? We are a Christian nation, but there are many degrees and kinds of Christians; those who sincerely try to follow Jesus; those who live under a Christian government, and are unaffected by Christian influences. There is only one way to save this nation from going the way of Nineveh and Tyre; that is, that justice and righteousness shall govern, and that justice and righteousness shall be the fruit of regenerated lives. The cry is for a better social environment and a more just social position.

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They Fit All Standard Jars

Specially recommended for cold pack canning. Send 2c stamp for new book on preserving or 10c in stamps for one dozen rings if you cannot get them at your dealer's. *Address Department 54*

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Cambridge, Mass.

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Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night. It

Refreshes

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

Some kinds of love may grow cold, but the kind a man has for himself never does.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

Had Best of t.

Stude—I'm all right, but I can't get my breath.

Prude — Well, you're extremely lucky.—Harvard Lampoon.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Its Style.

"The anti-trust laws of the future will have teeth."

"Humph! You must mean that for biting sarcasm."

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That Itch, Burn, Crack, Chap and Bleed—Trial Free.

In a wonderfully short time in most cases these fragrant, super-creamy emollients succeed. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands for some time. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GRIM GAS BATTLES FOUGHT

Asphyxiating Shells Fired in Great Quantities by Both Sides in Struggles on British Front.

Andre Tudesq, writing of the battles on the British front, says there was such an expenditure of asphyxiating shells one day that six hours after the last deluge of them suffocating smells were still passed through.

Lavish expenditure of gas on both sides form a characteristic of the furious attacks and counter-attacks which have been delivered day and night round these two villages. The mask is here as precious as the grenade or the rifle.

As in a frightful carnival, in the manner of Edgar Allan Poe, one could see in the night on the slopes west of Fresnoy entire regiments in masks, fighting and killing each other in the midst of black vapors, which were rendered more fantastic by the light of the moon.

The hand-to-hand struggle thus took on most singular forms. Throwing away their arms the combatants would fly at each other' throats and try to tear away each other's masks. Few prisoners were taken in these encounters, and the wounded are fewer still. Death alone receives the lion's share."

The Answer.

"None but the brave deserve the fair?"

"Well?"

"Don't you know the answer?"

"No."

"Enlist first and propose to me afterwards."

For Building Up Quickly

probably the very best food you can select is

Grape-Nuts.

It contains the mineral salts and energy values—all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley—digests easily and quickly, and the flavor is delicious.

"There's a Reason"

for

Grape-Nuts

What the FOURTH Signifies

IN VIEW of the fact that the 48 states of the Union, together with Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, celebrate the Fourth of July as Independence day, it is interesting to note how this nationwide holiday came to be celebrated, and what it should signify to all Americans.

July 4 is now a holiday commemorating the birthday of the nation, for on that day in 1776 the Continental Congress of the 13 colonies of America adopted the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed them free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to the British crown. The original of this "birth certificate," written by hand on parchment and now much worn and faded, is preserved carefully in an air-tight and lightproof case in the library of the department of state. Only facsimiles are exhibited today, the original being far too precious a document to risk in the light and air.

Declaration of Independence.

A facsimile of the Declaration of Independence is on exhibition in the division of history in the older building of the National museum at Washington, where there are also preserved personal relics and mementos of several of the members of the second Continental Congress who signed this great resolution.

The history of the origin and drafting of the declaration is of considerable interest. In the second Continental Congress, which was meeting in Philadelphia, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, on June 7, 1776, introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by John Adams:

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

Foreign Alliances Urged.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their approbation."

Consideration of this resolution was postponed, and on June 11 Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Sherman, and R. R. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare a declaration to serve as a preamble to this independent resolution. This committee, known as the Jefferson committee, submitted a draft of the declaration on June 28, which was laid on the table for later consideration. On July 1 congress, sitting as a committee of the whole to consider the resolution respecting independence, agreed thereto, and reported it to congress.

On July 2 the resolution itself was adopted by congress, and the declaration was considered by the committee of the whole, being again taken up the next day, July 3.

The Big Day.

On July 4 the declaration, which included the first paragraph of the resolution, was agreed to by the committee of the whole, reported to congress, and adopted. The independence of the United Colonies was thus declared, and thereupon congress immediately ordered that the declaration be authenticated and printed under the supervision of the committee previously appointed to prepare it, and that copies thereof be distributed to all state assemblies and the commanding officers of the army.

In accordance with the above order, the declaration was issued as a printed broadside on July 5, with the heading: "In Congress, July 4, 1776. A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled." It bore the name in print of John Hancock, president of the congress, and was attested by Secretary Charles Thomson, but bore no other names.

On July 19 it was resolved in congress:

"That the declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title and stile (style) of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress."

It could not have been headed "Unanimous" on July 4, for the New York delegation had not then been authorized to agree to it, and it was not until July 15 that it was announced in the Continental Congress that the assembly of New York had approved the declaration and thus made it unanimous.

On August 2, 1776, the Declaration of Independence, being engrossed and compared, was signed by the members, those who were not present on August 2 affixing their signatures at later dates, all but one signing before January 18, 1777.

Signing the Birth Certificate.

It has been ascertained that of the 56 signers more than one-fourth were not present, on July 4, 1776, and seven of them—Thornton, Williams, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross—were not members at that date. On the other hand, seven members on that date—George Clinton, John Alsop, R. R. Livingston, Henry Wisner, Thomas Willing, Charles Humphreys and John Rogers—had not the privilege of becoming "signers," for the membership of all but one had ceased prior to August 2.

The first official issue of the declaration bearing the names of the signers was printed as a broadside in Baltimore under the resolution of January 18, 1777, ordering that copies be sent to each of the united states. There are only four copies of this issue now known to exist, one of which is in the library of congress at Washington. It is authenticated in writing by John Hancock as president of the Congress and attested by Secretary Thomson.

Not Signed on July 4.

Contrary to popular opinion, therefore, it seems that the declaration was not signed on July 4, the day it passed, but between August 2, 1776, and January 18, 1777, after it had been engrossed and compared, and then only by 55 members, all of whom were ordered to do so by the resolution passed July 19, 1776. The name of Thomas McKean, which does not appear among the signers in the printed copy, was added later, possibly not until 1781, making the 56 signers.

But little has ever been done to perpetuate the memory of these 56 early Americans, only a few of whom are well known, but it is interesting to know that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in co-operation with the Society of Descendants of the Signers, is locating the graves of those patriots and preparing a memorial volume to include a biography of each individual.

The collections in the National museum include relics pertaining to the lives of nine of the signers. They are John Hancock, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Matthew Thornton, Oliver Wolcott, Charles Carroll, Benjamin Franklin, Elbridge Gerry and Samuel Chase.

Damages of the Fourth.

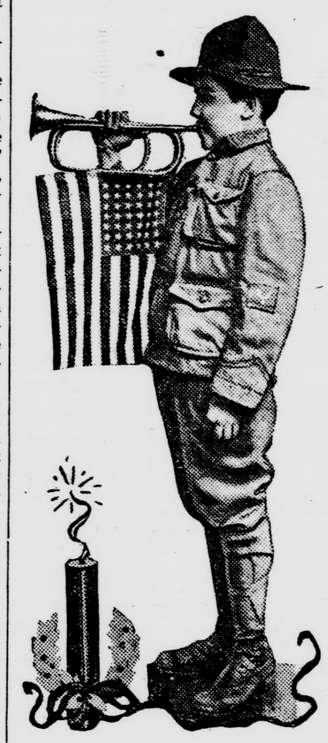
They made his Fourth a night of joy,
With Roman candles and sky-rockets
Which, while they did not burn the boy,
Burned large holes in his father's pockets.

That's Why.

"Why do some women talk so much, do you suppose?"

"Because they've got nothing to say, I suppose."

AN INDEPENDENCE MESSAGE

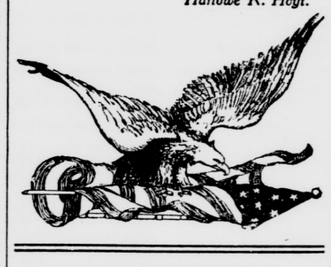


Out from the east when daylight is breaking
Marshaled by salvos and beating of drums
Fresh from her annual slumbers awaking,
Bringing her message, Columbia comes.
Never again shall oppression bear down!
Never submission to scepter and crown!

Boys of today—you, the men of tomorrow—
Mischievous girls—you, the mothers to be—
Miss not the lesson of War's blighting sorrow,
Guard well your country by land and by sea:
Let no invader approach ere you know,
Bringing destruction and infinite woe.

Maintain that freedom that Puritans sought for;
Protect the land where the patriots bled;
Honor the flag that they eagerly fought for;
Battle, if need be, on fields stained blood red;
Keep independence on Liberty's sod.—
Freedom is man's greatest guerdon from God.

Harlowe R. Hoyt.



Memory of Signers Should Be Honored

The erection of a memorial in Washington to the signers of the Declaration of Independence is a proposition worthy of promotion and execution. The memory of these men should be preserved and their names should be so displayed that all Americans may read them. The signers were a select body of patriots whose service to the country and the world was of a most distinguished kind, yet few Americans of average education know very much about them. It is generally the soldiers on whom the spotlight of history shines.

Many of the signers, in fact a great majority of them, were men whose memory the average American does not preserve. A man may know that the Adamses, Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Benjamin Franklin, Elbridge Gerry, John Hancock, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Philip Livingston, Robert Morris, William Peca, Robert Treat Paine, Edward Rutledge, Roger Sherman, John Witherspoon and Oliver Wolcott were signers, but what of all the others? How many men can recall the names and service of such gallant Americans as Bartlett, Braxton, Clarke, Clymer, Floyd, Gwinnett, Hall, Walton, Whipple, Williams, Wilson, Wythe, and all the others?

Of the fifty-six signers, eight—Gwinnett, Hewes, Livingston, Lynch, Morton, Ross, Stockton and Taylor—died before the independence of the United States was won and acknowledged by England, while two of them, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, lived until 1826, both of them passing away July 4, and Charles Carroll lived until 1832. Adams died at the age of ninety-one, Jefferson at the age of eighty-three, and Carroll at the age of ninety-six. Thomas Lynch of South Carolina, who, like Edward Rutledge of the same state, was only twenty-seven years old when he signed the immortal document, died at the age of thirty, in 1779, while Button Gwinnett of Georgia and John Morton of Pennsylvania died in 1777. Only one other of the signers lived to be as old as Charles Carroll, and he was James Smith of Pennsylvania, one of the three Irish-born signers, who died in 1806 at the age of ninety-six.

In that brave and patriotic body of signers were lawyers, merchants, farmers, physicians, soldiers, a minister, a surveyor, and a printer, and two who gave their occupations as a shoemaker and a sailor, Roger Sherman of Connecticut being the shoemaker, and William Whipple of the same state the sailor. The names of the signers should be preserved in stone and bronze. They should have a temple at the capital of their country.

Monuments Tell of Glorious Deeds.

The story of the Revolution, and the great deeds of the founders, can hardly die from our memory when from the monuments on its battlefields it would be possible for a schoolboy to construct an accurate and fairly detailed account of the eight years' struggle, beginning with Lexington and ending with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

LAFAYETTE

(Read by its author at Lafayette Day celebration, New York, September 6)

Je vous assure de mon tendre attachement
Lafayette

O Author of all Days! There lived a youth,
A tall and slender boy, of flaming crown,
A son of France, but dear as ever son
Of own could be to one whom I have heard
A people call their country's father. He,
He was a gallant youth, noble of birth,
But noble also in the noblest use
Of that high word. He risked his all:
His fortune, home, and life; not for his king
Or country; not for rank or rich reward;
But for an alien and a kingless land,
Struggling despairfully but with just cause
For that sweet liberty through which alone
Mankind can rise. And by the unbought aid
Of this French youth, this boy of flaming crown
And flaming heart, came victory at last,
Came victory and liberty for us.
He could but bid his fortune and his life—
We add to his brave all, what we, in turn,
A great, lank, youth republic, now may give
In kind, and do of love engage to give,
So long as Thou, who didst appoint the lights
Of heav'n for signs and seasons, days and years,
Shalt yearly bring September sixth to bless
In endless calendar this whirling earth.

* * *

—JOHN FINLEY.

FARMS THE SOURCE OF WEALTH

Careful Tillage, Good Management and a Beneficent Soil.

Reading the reports of the managers of the chartered banks in Canada, one is struck by the wonderful showing that they have made during the past two or three years. They are careful in their statements, and while they attribute the success that they have met with, together with that which has followed other lines of business, they are careful to emphasize the fact that the condition of big business may not continue. On the other hand, they point out that the material and fundamental source of wealth is the farm. While other lines of business may have their setbacks, and while care and scrupulous care, will have to be exercised to keep an even balance, there is but little risk to the farmer who on economic and studied lines will carry on his branch of industry and endeavor to produce what the world wants not only today, but for a long distance into the future, with a greater demand than ever in the past.

Speaking recently before a Canadian bank board at its annual meeting, the vice president, once a farmer himself, said:

"The farm is the chief source of wealth. We have now three transcontinental railways with branches running through thousands of miles of the very best undeveloped agricultural land in the world. In the natural course of things, these must attract immigration. The products of the farm are now commanding the highest prices ever known, and in my opinion even after the end of the war, high prices for foodstuffs must continue to prevail. With the mechanical appliances now available for farm work, the farmer needs no considerable supply of extra capital, but should be helped to the extent needed upon good security. The food supply of the world is short, the demand is likely to increase rather than decrease. Development of mines, extension of factories and the reconstruction of devastated Europe must all call for supplies for the workers. On the whole, the farmer has been helped rather than hurt by the war, and will continue to be, at least for a long time to come."

Many men of authority and intelligence support what the vice president has said, and their statements are borne out by the facts that readily present themselves. The different grain-producing countries of Europe have been robbed of the man power that developed their agriculture, the farms have been devastated and laid waste. Full and complete reliance will have to be placed on the United States and Canada, and from what we see today, it will take the combined forces of these two countries to come anywhere near meeting the cry that will go out for food. The warnings and appeals sent out by the heads of these two countries are none too soon nor too urgent. Therefore, it becomes necessary for those who can produce to exert themselves. Secure land, rent it, buy it. Get it somewhere, some way, and have it operated. The Canadian Government, sending out its appeal, is not selfish in this matter. Thousands of acres in the United States await the tiller's efforts, and none of it should be idle. Canada, too, offers wonderful advantages, with its free lands and its low-priced lands, to those desirous of helping the nation, and improving their own condition at the same time. Many are taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity.—Advertisement.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.

Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." —Mrs. O. M. RHINES, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga.—"I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited".—Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The Approach.

Nocoyne—I'm going to ask old Gotrox for his daughter's hand. What's a good way to begin?

Smart—Oh, spring a few other jokes on him first to see how he takes them.

Attorneys, Bankers, Insurance Agencies

Make your service complete, place your court and fidelity bonds and burglary insurance in the "WORLD'S LARGEST SURETY COMPANY," from your own office.

We solicit inquiries for agencies from those desiring our IMMEDIATE DELIVERY SERVICE,
AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

The Hemstitched Handicap.

Oldfoge—Doesn't Swiftpace's wife object to his staying out till two or three every night?

Newfangle—She would if she knew it. So far he has always managed to get home first.—Judge.

If you insist upon having Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" for Worms or Tapeworm, the druggist will get it for you. If he should not, then send 25 cents to 372 Pearl St., New York, and you will get it by return mail. Adv.

A Poor Finish.

"Would you believe it, I am a grandmother at thirty-two?"

"I believe that you are a grandmother, but you're spoiling your story by tacking on the statement of your age."

Complex.

Mrs. Wayup—Where did Mrs. De Style get her new Easter hat?

Mrs Blase—That's a problem. She bought it with the money which her husband borrowed from her uncle, who won it in a poker game from her brother, to whom she had loaned it shortly after her mother had taken it from her father's pockets and given it to her for a birthday present.—Life.

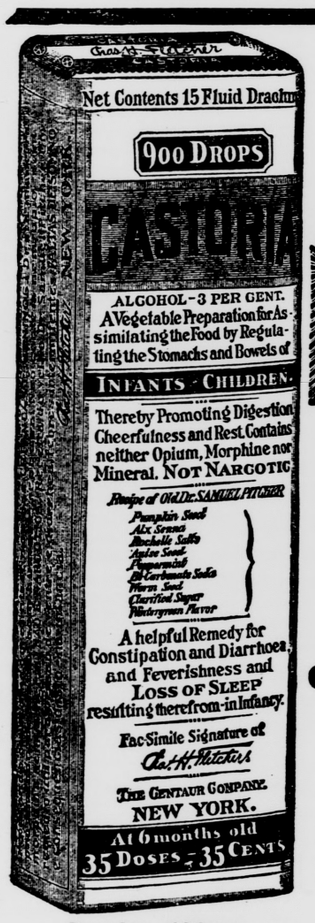
When a woman feels her superiority she never overlooks an opportunity to show it.

MEN AND WOMEN Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness often disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For good results use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents. When writing mention this paper.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS · CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

If there is anything a woman loves more than a man it is some other man.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally. Adv.

Hot heads and cold feet cause most of our trouble.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

He who despises small things seldom grows rich.

NEVER HAD A CHILL After Taking ELIXIR BABEK

"My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try **Elixir Babek.** I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helms, 302 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

No wonder a young man is all broken up when his best girl throws him down.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

LADIES! If your health is not good, our Bitters are guaranteed to help you or your money returned. Write Winkelmann Bitters Co., Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

CASH PAID for roots and stamps; big profits selling them, prices we pay for all kinds, also barks and leaves. 10 cents. See KIST EXCHANGE, BOLINGER, LA.

LADIES Great chance to get a beautiful guaranteed solid gold La Vallière pendant and chain at wholesale price. $2.50 money order. DON I. DANKS, Jeweler, Rochester, N. Y.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 26--1917.

BIG CELEBRATION AT ELKTON

A big automobile and military parade, headed by a brass band of twenty pieces, will be the opening feature of the Big Fourth of July celebration to be held in Elkton, next Wednesday. Plans have been completed to make this the most patriotic celebration held in Elkton, for many years. At the conclusion of the parade there will be a patriotic meeting at Elkton Ball Park. There will be a flag raising, when Old Glory will be swung to the breeze from a 55-flag pole, which has already been erected for the occasion. The Stars and Stripes will be raised by two veterans of the Civil War—one a Union soldier and the other a Confederate soldier, thus demonstrating that every section of our country is solid in the present crisis. Addresses will be made by several prominent speakers, including United States Senator, Joseph I. France, Ex-Senator Henry M. McCullough and Captain Charles B. Finley. At the conclusion of the patriotic exercises there will be a base ball game between the Elkton and Tremont team, of Richardson Park, one of the strongest independent teams in Delaware. These two teams will also play Wednesday morning, at Elkton. A portion of the proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross Society. Everybody is urged to come and help the good cause.

A RUSSIAN POST-CARD

Here's a post-card from Minsk Russia, written in English, Russian and Yiddish, and sent to a Philadelphia relative of Mr. Fromkin.

If you will excuse the Russian and the Yiddish, the excellent English will be given. "April 9th, 1917. My dear friends I am the happiest man in the world, being now in the time of the great Revolution in Russia. Liberty is proclaimed for all Nations. The Romanoff dynasty has politically died—hurray for the Russian army and navy!" The card on the obverse side shows a body of men, boys and women, all carrying guns with bayonets, marching with a big red banner, over them bearing the legend in Russian of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

The picture of the skirted Amazonian warrior shows her in all the bravery of a natty Spring bonnet with aigrettes outspread! But she has a gun for all that, and as the Russian woman corps, known as the "Death Legion" shows, she means business — war business straight from her little shoulder!

New Red Cross Members

List of names of those who have joined the Red Cross since the list was published three weeks ago, making our total membership to date 292. More members are needed.

Emma Beale, John E. Ginn, Mr George Janvier, Mrs. George Lockwood, Miss Mary Dorsey, Mrs. John Bignear, Sr.. Mrs. N. C. Lockwood, Mr Adam Reed, Mrs. Adam Reed, Masten Shallcross, William Shallcross, J. Ralston Crouch, Mrs. Lester Naylor, Mrs. E. G. Clark, Miss Catherine Johnson, W. B. Biggs, Miss Julia E. Morton, Little Jack Green, Mrs. E. A. Truitt, Mrs. T. Edgar Clayton, Mr. H. S. Brady, Mrs. H. S. Brady, Miss Anna E. Wilson, Mr. William W. Allen, Mrs. William W. Allen, Mrs. Ella A. Moffitt, Dr. J. G. Bragdon, Miss Mabel Price, Mrs. D. M. Cochran.

ODESSA

Miss Emma Eccles visited Wilmington friends on Sunday.

William Rhein celebrated his 83rd birthday on Saturday last.

Richard Lightcap, of Lebanon, is spending this week with relatives.

Delaware Lightcap, of Dover, is spending some time at his home here.

Kenneth Rhodes, of Wilmington, is spending some time with his parents here.

Alvin Rose, of Carney's Point, N. J., was an over Sunday guest with his aunt, Miss Mollie Rose.

Mrs. Joseph Hampson and son, of Baltimore, are spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Dorothy Gilch.

Mrs. William Gremminger, has had as her guests this week her mother, Mrs. Fitzgerald and little niece, of Glassboro, N. J.

Improvements at Townsend

The town board at Townsend is considering the placing of new sidewalks over the entire town. At its last meeting it was decided to bond the town for amount needed to provide the sidewalks and gutters. Then the town is to allow property owners a 25 per cent. rebate on all their work. For the remainder of the debt the owners will pay in the way of taxes. An experienced contractor has been secured to do the concrete work. It is not known just when the work will begin, but it will probably be started within a very short time.

Good Potato Crop

Not in the memory of our oldest residents have the prospects for a bumper potato crop in this section ever surpassed the present outlook. In fact all of the local growers are expecting the yield to be much greater per acre this season than usual, and after looking over several plantings on Tuesday, The Transcript's scribe feels fully convinced that their expectations will be realized.

Mr. Crabbe To Give Lecture

All who are interested in the temperance question now and this fall should hear Mr. George W. Crabbe, Superintendent of the Anti-saloon League, of Maryland and Delaware, lecture on this subject in Bethesda M. E. Church Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Burge is visiting her son at Greensboro.

Mrs. Will Joiner is spending part of this week with Philadelphia friends.

Mrs. Virginia Lee and son Walter, are guests of Mrs. Harry Scott at Roxboro, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of Burlington, N. J., are guests of Nathaniel Van Horn and wife.

Mrs. Sallie Raisson, of Still Pond, Md., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Lattomus.

Lee Joiner, of Philadelphia, returned Tuesday after spending a week at the home of his parents.

Mr. Alfred Donovan, of Milford, spent Sunday with his brother, Bert Donovan and family.

Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her brother, William A. Scott and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G S. Armour and Miss Gladys Perry, of Houston, visited Mr. and Mrs. Bert Donovan Sunday.

Miss Laura Heavalow, Walter Bolton and Francis Spence spent Sunday with Oliver Foraker and family.

D. Spruance Hall and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hall and Mrs J. C. McBride, of Chester, visited Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Harris on Sunday.

L. L. Maloney and family entertained Albert Massey and family, D. E. Jones and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, all of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris and daughter Miss Sallie Harris, of Bridgeville, visited the former's son Walter E. Harris and family several days the past week.

Horace T. Van Dyke and family, of Salem, N. J., and G. Ralph Van Dyke and family, of near Middletown, spent Sunday with their parents, George W. Van Dyke and family.

Red Cross Doing Good Work

The Red Cross War Fund Committee wishes to extend its thanks to all who took part in the $100,000,000 campaign. To the captains of the six teams and their co-workers we wish to especially thank you on behalf of Middletown for your splendid untiring and generous work in this campaign of mercy. You did not take it as a task, but one of pleasure to work for this great humanitarian cause.

The people of Middletown have so magnificently shown their patriotism and generosity, and have helped to place our State at the top of the list. We are indeed proud of people of so generous and patriotic impulses. The Boy Scouts and their leaders, we also wish to extend our thanks and assure them their work was indeed appreciated.

The local branch contributed $2,675.60 and Townsend $75 to this worthy cause.

WARREN S. P. COMBS,
Chairman R. C. Campaign Com.

Wheat Harvest

Numerous farmers throughout lower New Castle County, as well as those in Cecil Co., Md. are now engaged in harvesting their wheat crop. Judging from what they have to say about their prospects we feel safe in stating that this year's yield will in all probability be larger than the average during the past five harvests. Another pleasing feature about the crop is for an exceptionally fine quality of wheat. These facts combined with the prospects of the farmer receiving war-time prices are indeed very encouraging to all those who are fortunate enough to have wheat to sell.

Annual School Election

The annual school election will be held at the Academy this (Saturday) afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. At this election two commissioners will be chosen to succeed Messrs. Daniel W. Stevens and John C. Green, whose terms expire. On Monday evening the board will meet for organization and a principal and six teachers will be elected. There is one vacancy this year, Mrs. Albert O. Donovan having resigned and a new teacher will be selected for the seventh and eighth grades.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

IT'S A POWDER

The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Goes Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time— saves trouble—saves the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed. Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. postpaid
HACKETT'S Louse Powder, 35c. postpaid

Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin M oney order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. - - Hillsboro, Md

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN

Middletown, Del., June 23d, 1917.

The board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE HALF (3 1-2 PER CENT.) for the last six months, payable on and after July 2d, 1917.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier.

Peach and Truck baskets, Georges Creek Bituminous Coal stored in our warehouse for immediate delivery. Send your teams along.

Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Look in the Directory first

"You will improve your telephone service if you will make it a rule to *"find the number first,"* he told me.

"When you depend on your memory and then call the wrong number by mistake, you annoy yourself, and you waste your own time, the operator's time, and the time of the person called in error.

"It takes but a few seconds to *make sure,* and good beginnings are proverbial for making good endings."

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

Be Comfortable!

Why suffer hot weather discomforts when Berg, the well-known Tailor, will fit you out with a handsome Summer Suit cut and made in the latest style with everything first class that will give you both comfort and health?

Try one of my Palm Beaches or Cool Clothes, the new light-weight fabrics and you will both look well and feel well. My prices are very reasonable. Repairing, pressing, dyeing. dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of Ladies and Gentlemen's clothing well done. A specialty of Cleaning Palm Beaches and White Flannel suits.

M. BERG,
the Well-known Tailor
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

F. S. Rayster Guano Co.
FERTILIZERS

We have the agency for these Celebrated Fertilizers. Our stock is ready for your orders.

Conditions, Analyses, Delivery guaranteed.

Water and Rail delivery.

RICHARD L. PRICE
Phone 44. Middletown, Del.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DANCE

AUGUSTINE BEACH, Will Open For The Snmmer Evening Dances On July 4th---July 12th And Every Thursday Evening, There After.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites

The Transcript, $1.00

LITTLE WOMEN

can market here just as safely as their mothers. We handle only one grade of meats—the best—so there is no possibility of getting poor meat. And we fill orders faithfully. Send your little mother's help here and she'll return with just the meat you require as well as you could select it yourself.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86

Pigs Wanted

Farmers! I am buying Pigs and Brood Sows in large or small numbers. Write me, stating just what you have to offer. Highest cash prices paid.

Dealer
Box 155, Wilmington. Del.

An Encouraging Development!

We have divided the farms surrounding Middletown into five Sections; and of one will we now speak.

The Section south of the Canal, between the State Road and Lorewood Grove Road on the east, the State Line on the west and bunker Hill Road on the south, is designated our NORTH-WEST SECTION.

There we have made contracts with:

William R. Alfree.....Tenant on Mrs. C. E. Brady's farm.
Daniel M. Cochran.....Tenant on Holten Estate farm.
John R. Butler.....Tenant on J. Frank Biggs' farm.
Eugene Thornton.....Tenant on Mrs. Maria N. Vaughan's farm.
Harry Voshel.....Tenant on J. Frank Biggs' farm.
Norman L. Butler.....Tenant on A. B. Biggs' farm.
George Schrader.....Tenant on Miss Margaret P. Beaston's farms.
Elijah Bendler.....Tenant on Beaston Estate farm.
Irwin Schrader.....Tenant on L. E. Eliason's farm.
W. T. Sartin.....Owner farmer.
Walter Compton.....Tenant on Thomas Clayton's farm.

Here are farmers operating 3101 acres, adjoining and immediately northwest of Middletown, who have contracted for enough to keep one tractor busy one month running day and night.

We have given the farmers options to have us plow about twice as much as they have obligated themselves to have plowed.

The acreages contracted and optioned to these eleven progressives farmers total 1,237 acres.

This insures them against loss because of labor difficulties.

Think of it!

Without showing one acre plowed, without a tractor in our possession this day (June 28th,) we are having this splendid confidence reposed in us, by people— some of you good Middletown landlords write down as "slow" or "backward".

The tenants all contract for six inches of plowing.

How many of you critic landlords are doing as Mr. Fred Brady's personal contract, in another district, shows he has done: Contracted for 8 inch plowing?

Mr. Brady said:

I believe, that in order to get Tractors started in this community, it would pay landlords to bear part of the expenses of having Tractor power plowing done, if the plowing is done deep enough. I hope you may have success in your enterprise here this year.

We have not ventured to count promises, and such a thing as a "prospect" is unknown to us.

Mr. Ezra Evans told us June 26th: "I will look at your first job, and if you do the work right I will have you to plow that meadow nine inches deep."

FARM TRACTOR SERVICE CO.

(MIDDLETOWN UNIT)
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Edwin S. Goodnow, President.

Where our tractors go, on THAT farm sound agricultural policies are pursued.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue.

Close to Beach, Steel Pier and al attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains.

Capacity 600
W. F. SHAW.

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car $550.
Roadster - - $535.

Large four cylinder 5 passenger $800. Eight cylinder model $1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Call for demonstration.
Phone No. 110

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, S. E. Corner 11th and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 14TH DAY OF JULY 1917.
At 10 O'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on the Southerly side of Second Street at the distance of Thirty-three feet six inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of Second Street with the Westerly side of Poplar Street, thence Southerly, parallel with Poplar Street, Seventy-six feet to the Northerly side of an alley, now Eight feet wide, leading into Poplar Street; thence along said side of said alley and parallel with Second Street, Westerly Thirty-six feet nine and three-quarter inches to a point, said point being Seventy-six feet from the Southerly side of Second Street measured at right angles thereto; thence in a Northerly direction feet to a point in the center of a party wall at the distance of Fifty-one feet nine and three-quarter inches measured at right angles from the Westerly side of Poplar Street and Twenty-four feet six and one-quarter inches measured at right angles from the Southerly side of Second Street; thence Northerly, parallel with Poplar Street and through the center of said wall, Twenty-four feet six and one-quarter inches to the said Southerly side of Second Street, and thence by said side of Second Street, Westerly Fifty-one feet nine and three-quarter inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents within said bounds what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph H. Rabinovitz and Rose Rabinovitz, his wife, Mortgagors & tts., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 28, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vendue Exp. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, Fleming's Landing, in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1917,
At 10 O'clock, A. M.

the following described Real estate, viz:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, at what is known as the Iron Bridge over Smyrna River or Duck Creek, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Bounded by the public road leading from Smyrna and Thoroughfare Neck road to the Iron Bridge over Duck creek, by said creek and by lands of Charles F. Story, the metes and bounds of which are as follows:

BEGINNING at a stake set at low water mark on the northeastern or New Castle county side of said creek, a corner for this lot and land of Charles F. Story, and running thence with line of said Story's land north 38 1-4 degrees east, passing over a stone on the creek bank, three perches and five links to a stone, another corner for this lot and lands of said Story; thence with another line of said Story south 71 degrees east, 17 perches and 20 links to a stone in the centre of the public road leading to the Iron Bridge, and opposite the western side of the public road leading from Flemming's or Barlow's lower landing to the Thoroughfare Neck and Smyrna road another corner for this lot and lands of said Story; thence with the centre of the road leading to the Iron Bridge south 28 degrees west, 6 perches and 15 links to a point at low water mark in the Duck creek, a corner for this lot, thence up said creek and binding therewith at low water mark to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof whatsoever they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Smyrna Steamboat Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Wilmington, Del., June 15, 1917.